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SUMMARY
OF THE
PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND MEASURES
OF THE
VICEROYALTY
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

1905—1910.

VOL. IV.

Native States and Departmental History.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.



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- CHAPTER I—*General policy towards the Native States.*
- CHAPTER II—*Other matters of general interest, and Departmental history.*
- CHAPTER III—*Narrative of events in particular Native States.*
- APPENDIX I—*Appointments to the Indian Orders, and grant of Honours.*
- APPENDIX II—*Statement showing the tenure of the principal appointments under the Foreign Department.*
- APPENDIX III—*Correspondence between His Excellency Lord Minto and certain Ruling Chiefs regarding Sedition.*

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL POLICY TOWARDS THE NATIVE STATES.

The general policy of Lord Minto towards the Native States is expressed in an important speech delivered by His Excellency at a State Banquet at Udaipur in the course of his tour in the autumn of 1909 from which the following may be quoted :—

It is sometimes asked by ruling Chiefs as well as by the public in India and in Europe what our policy towards Native States is.

I can only tell you that the basis of that policy was laid down in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 and repeated in the Coronation message of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In 1858 Queen Victoria addressed the Princes of India as follows :—" We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made with them by, or under the authority of, the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted and will be scrupulously observed ; and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions ; and while we will admit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own ; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." And 44 years later the King-Emperor wrote :—" To all my Feudatories and subjects throughout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of my rule, and which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire, and the greater happiness of its people." In pursuance of these pledges our policy is with rare exceptions one of non-interference in the internal affairs of Native States. But in guaranteeing their internal independence, and in undertaking their protection against external aggression, it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration, and would not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole as well as those of the Paramount Power, such as railways, telegraphs, and other services of an Imperial character. But the relationship of the Supreme Government to the States is one of suzerainty.

Your Highness will, I know, recognise the difficulty that must exist in adhering to an uniform policy owing to the varying conditions of different States. It is this diversity of conditions which renders so dangerous any attempt at complete uniformity and subservience to precedent. I have therefore made it a rule to avoid as far as possible the issue of general instructions, and have endeavoured to deal with questions as they arose with reference to existing treaties, the merits of each case, local conditions, antecedent circumstances, and the particular stage of development, feudal and constitutional, of individual principalities.

In a word, the object of my Government has been to interpret the pronouncement of two successive Sovereigns as inculcating—in accordance with the eloquent words of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his speech at the Guildhall after his return from India—a more sympathetic and therefore a more elastic policy. The foundation-stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Darbars and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs.

I have always been opposed to anything like pressure on Darbars with a view to introducing British methods of administration—I have preferred that reforms should emanate from the Darbars themselves, and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State. It is easy to overestimate the value of administrative efficiency—it is not the only object to aim at, though the encouragement of it must be attractive to keen and able Political Officers, and it is not unnatural that the temptation to further it should, for example, appeal strongly to those who are temporarily in charge of the administration of a State during a minority, whether they are in sole charge or associated with a State Council. Their position is a difficult one—it is one of peculiar trust—and though abuses and corruption must of course as far as possible be corrected, I cannot but think that Political Officers will do wisely to accept the general system of administration to which the Chief and his people have been accustomed. The methods sanctioned by tradition in States are usually well adapted to the needs and relations of the ruler and his people. The loyalty of the latter to the former is generally a personal loyalty, which administrative efficiency, if carried out on lines unsuited to local conditions, would lessen or impair.

I can assure Political Officers I am speaking in no spirit of criticism. No one has a greater admiration of their services than I have. I believe that they themselves very fully recognise that the necessities of the times have somewhat changed. I believe that they will agree

with me. I know that they will loyally endeavour to carry out my views. My aim and object will be, as it has always been, to assist them, but I would impress upon them that they are not only the mouthpiece of Government and the custodians of Imperial policy, but that I look to them also to interpret the sentiments and aspirations of the Darbars. It is upon the tactful fulfilment of their dual functions that the Supreme Government and Chiefs must mutually rely. It is upon the harmonious co-operation of Indian Princes and Political Officers that so much depends—co-operation which must increase in value as communications develop and new ideas gain ground. We are at the commencement of a new era of thought in India. We shall have many new problems to face as years go on, problems surrounded with difficulties and anxieties, in the solution of which I trust that the Ruling Chiefs of India will ever bear in mind that the interests of themselves and their people are identical with those of the Supreme Government.

The execution of this policy in practice is illustrated by the orders summarised in the following pages, and more particularly in this chapter.

As a result of certain representations from their Highnesses the Gaekwar

Railway Policy.

Compensation for land required for railways in Native States.

of Baroda and the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Government of India decided to reconsider the whole question of the payment of compensation for land required for railways in Native States. Foreign Department resolution No. 2870-I., dated the 28th August 1890, laid down the principles on which Native States were expected to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the furtherance of railway enterprise, by providing free of charge the land necessary for the construction and working of lines. The obligation was held to apply to all land needed for *bonâ fide* railway purposes. The orders also provided for the grant of compensation "when the circumstances of the case would appear, owing to the free grant of land imposing a disproportionate burden on the State, to warrant the grant of compensation to any Chief," to make good wholly or in part any actual loss that he or his subjects might have sustained in consequence of the appropriation of and for purposes of the railway.

It was stated in the resolution that, in requiring Native States to surrender land for railway construction free of charge, the Government of India were only asking for a concession which they themselves were always willing to make to railway companies. When these principles were promulgated, it was apparently not the practice to debit the cost of the land to the cost of the railway construction in the case of either State or Companies' railways, so that, on the surface, the Government and the Darbar were on equal terms regarding railways constructed in their respective territories. But in reality they were not so, since in most cases the railway was either owned by the Government from the outset, or was purchasable by them eventually on special terms, and hence the gain to the railway from obtaining land free of charge was either actually or potentially a gain to Government.

An examination of the whole question showed that, since the orders were issued in 1890, two changes had taken place, which rendered patent the inequality which really existed before between the British Government and the Native States in this matter. In the first place, the cost of land acquisition was now being debited to the cost of the construction of State railways, and to that of some Companies' lines, and, second'y, railways had begun to pay in most cases, so that some return was received for the money spent on land acquisition, while on the other hand Darbars still had to pay the cost of land acquisition themselves, and received no return in the way of interest on capital.

From the representations received it was evident that Darbars generally resented the existing procedure. Those who could afford it now desired to make railways themselves, thereby securing a future source of income, and they deemed it inequitable that they should surrender this contingent asset, in addition to the cession of jurisdiction in many cases, and at the same time give land without any compensation whatever. The Government of India decided that it was necessary on grounds of equity and political expediency that a more liberal policy should be followed in the matter, and, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, it was decided to adopt the following principles to be observed in future in all cases in which land might be required for railways in Native States territory :—

- (1) Darbars will receive compensation for waste land required for State railways proper, and for State railways worked by Companies. In

the case of Companies' railways, such lands must be ceded free of charge as is done by the British Government.

- (2) In the case of all other land, the Darbars will receive compensation to the extent of any outlay incurred by them in its acquisition, *e.g.*, by payment to occupiers, etc.
- (3) They will also receive some compensation for extinguished land revenue, the amount to be settled by negotiation in individual cases, due regard being had to the indirect advantages accruing to the Darbar from the railway.
- (4) Estimates of the compensation to be granted will be framed by an officer appointed by the Government of India or by the Local Government concerned, with whom will be associated a Darbar and a railway official. The estimates will subsequently be approved by higher authority.

As a result of this change of policy, Darbars will in future be similarly required to pay compensation for any land in British India which may be required for railways constructed by them.

In order that Darbars might participate in the construction of railways running through their territories, it was decided to accept from Gwalior and other States contributions towards the general capital of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, on the condition that the net earnings of the whole system should be divided between the Government of India and the States in proportion to the capital invested by the respective parties, but that the Darbars should have no share in the management of the line. Two further conditions were subsequently imposed:—

Participation of Darbars in railway enterprises.

- (1) that the investment made by the Native States should ordinarily be regarded as a permanent one, and the Darbar should not be allowed to part with its interest in the line or with any portion of its interest except to the Government of India;
- (2) that the Government of India should be under no obligation whatever to purchase the Native State's interest in the line at any time. If the Darbar wish to sell, and the Government of India agree to buy, the price paid should be 25 times the average net annual profits received by the Darbar during the three preceding years for which the accounts have been made up.

The question of extending this principle by accepting contributions from Native State's towards the construction of lines in which they are interested, although the lines do not actually traverse their territories, was also considered, and it was decided that each case should be considered on its merits, and that permission might be accorded on the following terms:—

- (1) that the Darbar is prepared to provide the funds from surplus cash or securities in its possession after setting apart a sufficient reserve to meet probable expenditure in the event of famine, but not from loan funds, whether the latter are provided by its subjects or not;
- (2) that the line is adjacent to and likely to benefit the Native State;
- (3) that the amount of the contribution will be determined by the Government of India on an estimate of the extent of the Darbar's interest in the railway;
- (4) that, when the railway lies wholly or in part within the territory of another Native State, that State should first be given a reasonable opportunity of contributing to its cost to the extent determined in (3) above; and
- (5) that the terms regarding distribution of profits, the management of the line, and the transfer or purchase of the Darbar's interests in the line should be the same as those to be imposed in the case of lines situated within the territorial limits of the Native State.

In April 1906 the Bombay Government raised certain questions with reference to the acquisition of land in Native States required for canal purposes. They pointed out that the investigation of irrigation projects becomes seriously complicated when, as in the case of the

Gokak and Nira projects, the waterspread of the reservoir lies wholly or partially within, or the canal traverses, the territory of a Native State; and they asked for general instructions in the matter.

Before passing orders on the subject, the Government of India considered it advisable to ascertain the views of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and a draft letter laying down certain principles of a general nature for the guidance of Local Governments on the following points was accordingly submitted to him for approval:—

- (i) How far a Native State may be required to surrender land for the waterspread of a storage work;
- (ii) What contribution a Native State, through the lands of which an irrigation canal passes, should make (a) pecuniarily towards the cost of constructing and maintaining the irrigation work, and (b) in the shape of land for the canal and its distributaries;
- (iii) When, as is the case in the Gokak project, alternative sites for storage exist, submerging, in the one case, land lying in British territory, and in the other lands within the confines in a Native State, which of the two sites should, *cæteris paribus*, be selected.

The Secretary of State was opposed to the adoption of the general principles proposed, and laid down two propositions for future guidance:—

- (a) that the settlement of the questions discussed must rest upon the basis of negotiation between Government and the States concerned, and not upon arguments based on the advantages to be gained by British subjects; and
- (b) that the circumstances of each State, as well as those of each irrigation scheme, present so wide a range of variety that any attempt to lay down a principle for overcoming the reluctance of a Native State to surrender land for a project is out of the question.

The views of the Secretary of State were communicated to the Government of Bombay.

It was found that the development of industrial enterprise and the progress

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.
Grant of increased facilities.

of administrative reforms in certain States tended to be impeded by the enforcement of the rules under which the Government

of India kept under their control the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining, and working telegraph and telephone lines in India, and only permitted a departure from this principle in the case of the construction of a line of telephone within the enclosure of a Chief's personal residence, or connecting State buildings (other than a telegraph office connected with the general telegraphic system) within the limits of one town. The question was therefore reconsidered, and the following principles were laid down as the basis of the policy to be observed in these matters for the future:—

- (1) Private lines, whether telegraph or telephone (*i.e.*, lines not used by the public and not worked for gain), may be constructed in a Native State without the previous sanction of the Government of India, provided that—
 - (i) the line shall not pass beyond the boundary of the State concerned,
 - (ii) the construction and any subsequent addition to the system shall be notified to the Government of India and a sketch map of the line furnished, and
 - (iii) no private *telephone* line shall be permitted to run into an Imperial Telegraph Office. A private *telegraph* line may, however, be permitted to do so, on the condition that a deposit account is kept by the State at the office for the transmission of telegrams over the Imperial system.
- (2) Telephone systems may be set up and maintained, opened to the public and worked for gain in a Native State without the previous sanction of the Government of India, provided that—
 - (i) the line shall be confined to definite 'local areas', *e.g.*, an important town or its environs within a radius of 10 or 15 miles, and shall not go beyond the limits of a State,

- (ii) no such local systems shall be connected with one another or with an Imperial office,
 - (iii) the installation shall be reported to the Government of India,
 - (iv) the Government of India shall retain the right to buy up any such telephone system in whole or in part, if it is required for Imperial purposes; and
 - (v) the price of such purchase shall be a matter for negotiation, but shall not be based on the actual capital expenditure unless the system has been constructed under license from, and regularly inspected by, the Indian Telegraph Department.
- (3) No line of telegraph open to the public and worked for gain shall anywhere be undertaken in a Native State without previous reference to, and the consent of, the Government of India.

As regards (3) the Government of India were of opinion that the reasons, political and economic, for maintaining intact the existing Government monopoly so far as public telegraphic systems were concerned had lost none of their validity, and they were not prepared to allow any departure from, or discussion of, that principle.

In 1895 the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the fact that telegrams from the public suffered serious delay and mutilation in the railway telegraph offices on the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway, and that petitions had been

Posts and telegraphs in Jodhpur and Bikaner. received from merchants in Calcutta praying that they might be afforded improved means of communication with their homes

in Bikaner. The Government of India considered that the time had come when a better service should be provided, and addressed the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana with a view to the extension of the Imperial telegraph system to the Jodhpur and Bikaner States. The Darbars agreed to the proposal but claimed compensation for any loss of revenue. Negotiations were then opened for the purchase of the Darbar telegraph lines on the Jodhpur-Bikaner railway by the Imperial Government on certain terms, which were eventually accepted by both the Darbars concerned.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India intimated to His Excellency the Viceroy in 1906 that an exchange of value-payable articles had not been established between British India and Portuguese India, and he was of opinion that such an agreement, a draft of which he forwarded, would be advantageous. His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India was informed that the Government of India cordially supported the extension proposed, and accepted the draft agreement forwarded.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in 1907 submitted a

Unification of the Holkar State Post with the Imperial Post Office. proposal of the Indore Darbar for the unification of the Holkar State Post with the Imperial Post Office, under certain special

conditions which included the retention of the Holkar State stamps, bearing the Chief's effigy, for use in the State's internal official correspondence. The proposal met with the cordial approval of the Government of India, and after the Maharaja, who is a minor, had been consulted, it was sanctioned with effect from the 1st March 1908.

In March 1907 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana reported

Convention with Jaipur.

the desire of the Jaipur Darbar to effect a postal convention with the British Government on the lines of that existing with the Gwalior State. It was pointed out that the conclusion of such conventions was inconvenient and opposed to the policy of extending postal unity throughout India, which had been followed for many years. His Excellency, however, decided that political considerations outweighed the disadvantages from the point of view of administrative efficiency. The Government of India, therefore, accepted the principle that a convention might be negotiated, and suggested that further necessary action might be taken in direct communication with the Director-General of the Post Office in India to enable a scheme to be drawn up which would be acceptable to the Jaipur Darbar and to the Government of India.

The Director General of the Post Office in India submitted a scheme in June 1908 for the amalgamation of the Bhopal State Post Office with the Imperial Post Office on conditions which had been accepted by the Bhopal Darbar and agreed to by the Political Agent. After consultation with the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India the arrangement was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1908.

Amalgamation of the Bhopal State Post Office with the Imperial Post Office of India.

The two minor postal circles of Rajputana and the Central Provinces were amalgamated in 1908 into one "Central Circle" administered by a Postmaster General, having his head-quarters at Nagpur, in pursuance of the general policy of the Government of India to abolish the minor circle system in the interests of postal efficiency and administrative convenience. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, who had not been consulted in the matter, protested strongly against the change on political and administrative grounds. His arguments were carefully considered by the Government of India, and, although it was felt to be necessary for administrative reasons to give effect to the main part of the scheme, which was part of a policy long since determined, it was arranged, in order to meet the wishes of the Agent to the Governor-General, that the Postmaster-General of the Central Circle should spend not less than two or more than three months in the year at Abu, the head-quarters of the Rajputana Administration.

Free grant to the Baroda Darbar of Rs. 36,000 worth of service postage stamps annually.

In giving their consent to the opening of British post offices in Baroda territory in 1863, the Darbar stipulated, among other conditions, that the official correspondence of the Baroda State should be carried free of any charge. This system continued till 1879, when the Darbar were allowed to use service postage stamps for their official correspondence at privileged rates. In 1907 the Darbar represented that, in view of the recent reduction of the rates of postage for private letters and parcels sent by the inland post, they were entitled to some concession in respect of their official correspondence. They therefore asked for the restoration of the original concession, i. e., that the entire official correspondence of the State should be conveyed free of cost. Their claim was based partly on the following general considerations—

- (1) that the post offices in Baroda were established with the consent of the Gaekwar, which was given on a special condition ;
- (2) that the Darbar never waived that condition ;
- (3) that the Darbar incur a considerable expense in maintaining mounted escorts for the protection of the mails ;

and partly on the ground that the same rate of postage being charged, under the recent orders of Government, in respect of private and official letters, the comparative advantage which the Darbar previously enjoyed of having their service letters sent at privileged rates had disappeared. After careful consideration of the matter the Government of India decided that, while there were strong administrative objections to allowing the official correspondence of the Baroda State to pass through the post free, i. e., without affixing postage stamps, an arrangement which has been steadily refused to officials in British India, a free grant of service postage stamps of the value of Rs. 36,000 should in future be made annually to the Baroda Darbar, the amount of the grant being subject to revision after five years. This grant was based on the average annual quantity of service postage stamps purchased by the Darbar during the last ten years. His Highness the Gaekwar was informed accordingly, and thanked Government for the consideration shown to his State.

The question of the direct control by Darbars of their medical establishments came under consideration in 1907, when

Medical control.

Revision of medical arrangements in Rajputana and Central India.

Surgeons for employment in Native States in Rajputana. The proposal was

the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana submitted a proposal for the creation of an establishment of Assistant

based on the system sanctioned in 1882 for the recruitment of hospital assistants for similar service. The Government of India were unable to entertain the Agent to the Governor-General's proposal, holding that Darbars should be encouraged to make their own arrangements in the matter, and at the same time expressed the view that the system in vogue in Rajputana for the recruitment of hospital assistants seemed to require further justification.

After consulting the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and considering the arguments which he adduced in favour of the retention of the present system, the Government of India found that there was reason to believe that the existing arrangement, under which the hospital assistants, while paid by rateable contribution from individual Darbars really formed a Government service entirely under the administrative control of the Chief Medical Officer, was distasteful to several Darbars, while there was a desire on the part of some Darbars to have their own subjects trained exclusively for service in their own States. The Government of India were advised that the system in force in Central India, where each Darbar engages and controls its own staff of hospital assistants, had advantages from the medical point of view. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directed that the whole question should be referred to the Darbars, who would be asked to give their opinion as to the merits of the present system, and, if necessary, to suggest alternative arrangements. The system which the Government of India were disposed to consider most likely to succeed was that in force in Central India, where each State had its own self-contained medical service, hospital assistants being locally recruited and trained at the expense of the State concerned and being treated as purely State servants, amenable only to the orders of the State conveyed through the officer in charge of the medical arrangements of the State, who is in most cases the Agency Surgeon. As regards the training of hospital assistants for State service in Rajputana, the Government of India were disposed to consider that the most convenient plan would be to extend and develop the Indore Medical School, making such additions to the teaching staff, buildings and equipment, as might be necessary. Funds would be required, and the Agent to the Governor-General was asked whether the Chiefs would agree to the devotion of the balance of the Rajputana Hospital Assistants' Reserve Fund (which, with contributions to it, would be gradually abolished) to that purpose. The States would contribute a fixed sum to cover the cost of tuition of each scholar, and would, no doubt, give such assistance to their students, in the way of scholarships and allowances, as might be needed. The Agent to the Governor-General was asked to invite the opinion of the Darbars on the foregoing scheme and to report the result to Government. He was also desired to submit a statement showing the present position of the Hospital Assistants' Reserve Fund. The Government of India recognised that the change outlined above, if made, must be made gradually, and that the interests of the hospital assistants now in service in Rajputana must be adequately safeguarded. Steps are now being taken by the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India to forward the execution of this policy.

It has also been decided that the inspections of Agency Surgeons in the Native States should, except on the direct invitation of the Darbar concerned, be limited to purely Government institutions.

The Government of India decided in 1909 that, while the obligation of

Employment of Europeans in Native States.

Relaxation of rules regarding their remuneration and discontinuance of annual returns.

Darbars to obtain the sanction of Government or of its local representative before engaging Europeans in State service is an old one which it is necessary for several reasons to maintain, it is no longer necessary, in the altered condition of affairs in the Native States, to call upon Darbars to specify the emoluments which they propose to give to employes who are not either Government servants or pensioners of Government. At the same time it was decided that the submission to the Government of India of the annual return of Europeans and Eurasians employed in Native States is unnecessary, since power to sanction the employment of such persons has been delegated to Local Governments and Administrations and Political Officers, who can be trusted to see that no undue increase of European employes in Native States is allowed.

It was subsequently decided that the emoluments of Government pensioners who are employed by Native States need not be reported to the British authorities concerned.

The question of the supply by Darbars of agricultural statistics and crop forecasts for incorporation in the general statistics and memoranda relating to British India came under consideration in 1908, when it was observed that the practice of inviting the co-operation of Darbars in this matter is not always viewed with favour by the State authorities, owing in some cases to a misconception of the objects for which the statistics are required and in others to the difficulty of preparing them in the absence of properly trained establishments. These returns, however, were of old standing, and the desirability of their retention, when the information can be supplied without undue inconvenience, could not be gainsaid. Political officers were therefore instructed that, where statistics have been furnished willingly and without difficulty in the past, nothing should be done to discourage their submission by Darbars. The Government of India, however, did not wish that the preparation of these returns should be a source of undue trouble, and if in any case there was reason to believe that inconvenience was felt the Government of India considered that the Political Officers should themselves prepare a rough estimate based on such material as might be available, rather than importune the Darbars to perform a duty for the discharge of which they might be ill-equipped.

In the matter of arrangements to provide against or to alleviate famine, Lord Minto's policy has been to offer assistance to the States in the form of loans when required, and of advice when desired, but to avoid the exertion of any pressure to induce Darbars to adopt the methods of British India.

The Baroda Darbar demurred in 1906 to the supply of certain famine and agricultural returns to the Government of India. The Resident was instructed to inform the Darbar that there was no desire on the part of Government to ask the State to assimilate its system of famine administration to that prevailing in British India, still less to control the details of that administration, and to explain that the sole object of the Government of India in promulgating the famine rules was the acquisition of information on the subject of current agricultural conditions and prospects in connection with famine throughout the whole of India, a matter of Imperial and not merely local importance. Further, the Government of India did not desire to make the furnishing of information a burden on the administration of any State, and so long as they were supplied with the essential data they did not wish to press for the adoption of their own particular forms, although they would commend to the attention of every progressive State the manifest advantages of working in the direction, as far as possible, of uniformity with British models in a matter where the wider experience of the Supreme Government is placed at their disposal. In the case of Baroda, therefore, in view of the difficulty, delay and expense which, it was stated, would be involved, the Government of India were willing to accept the reports that were already furnished to the Darbar under the provisions of their own Famine Code, and only desired certain additional information which was necessary. The Resident at Baroda was also requested to inform the Darbar that the Government of India had had an opportunity of examining their Famine Code and were gratified with it, and considered it a complete and excellent Code, though attention should be invited to the amendments made in the Bombay Famine Code as finally revised.

The Government of India in December 1905 addressed Local Governments and Administrations, suggesting the incorporation in the Provincial Famine Codes of instructions on the subject of the treatment in famine times of immigrants from Native States into British territory. It was intimated that immigrants should not ordinarily be interfered with except (i) when they are obviously too weak to carry out the journey they propose; (ii) when it is

known that the place to which they propose to go is unable to support them ; (iii) when they are wandering aimlessly. In treating applicants for relief no distinction should be made between those who come from British territory and those who have migrated from Native States. Should the volume of migration from any Native State be so large and of such a character as to indicate the want of an adequate system of famine relief in that State, the Collector should call the attention of his own Government and of the Political Agent for the State concerned to the fact ; but meanwhile he should treat the immigrants as if they were British subjects.

In July 1906 a circular letter was addressed to the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab, and to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, intimating that the inability of

Proposed formation of a Joint Famine Fund as an insurance against famine.

some of the Native States to meet the necessary charges for famine relief without endangering their solvency or impairing the efficiency of their administration, and the consequent applications to Government for financial assistance, had led the Government of India to consider the question whether the Darbars of the smaller States should not be induced to establish some form of insurance against famine in the same manner as Government itself has done. Accordingly the local authorities were asked whether in their opinion the several groups of the smaller States would be willing to combine in the formation of a Joint Famine Fund, to which each would make a suitable annual contribution, the amounts being invested when not required for famine purposes, so that, when famine occurred involving on any State expenditure beyond its capacity, the whole or a suitable portion of the charge might be defrayed from the fund. An alternative course which suggested itself was to insist on the maintenance by every such State liable to famine of an adequate working balance, to be expended with the sanction of the Local Government only in famine times and within the State itself. The Local Governments concerned were asked for their opinions on this suggestion. All the authorities consulted agreed that the proposals were impracticable, the States generally being unwilling to combine in the manner suggested, and in view of the intricacy of the question it was decided to hold the matter over for the consideration of the Advisory Council, when established.

In connection with the proposed scheme for the formation of a Joint Famine Insurance Fund by the Native States, the

Proposal for investing the savings of minor Native States in Central India in order to meet expenditure when famine appears.

Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in September 1907 made the following proposals for investing the savings of minor States and estates in the Central India

Agency in order to meet expenditure in connection with famine when the necessity arose :—

- I. That investments of Native States in Government securities should be allowed at a fixed price, and should be made redeemable at the same rate.
- II. That the States should be advised to invest their savings with the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay on the special terms offered by them, i.e., interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on deposits subject to one month's notice of withdrawal.
- III. That the States should purchase Municipal or Port Trust debentures of the three Presidency towns or Rangoon and Karachi.

The Agent to the Governor-General was informed that as regards—

- I. The Government of India could not give an undertaking of the kind.
- II. There was no objection to the States being so advised, but it should be borne in mind that deposits even in the Presidency Banks had not quite the same security as Government paper.
- III. While the States need not be dissuaded from purchasing such debentures, they should understand that investments of this kind usually move in sympathy with Government paper.

In March 1908 the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana submitted for orders a note on the subject of the control by Native States of the export of

grain from their territories. Mr. Colvin raised the question whether the policy of non-interference with private trade was in all circumstances suited to the

requirements of the Native States, and expressed the opinion that in certain cases interference by the Darbar of a Native State with the operations of private trade was justifiable. What was required was, he thought, some means of controlling the export of grain, so that prices might be kept fairly steady, and a State should not enjoy unduly favourable prices. He suggested that the best method of control would be the adoption of a system of passes. Each State might appoint an officer whose duty it would be to inform the Darbar when prices indicated that a further issue of grain would be permissible, to determine under their orders the amount to be so freed for export, and to arrange with the traders for its distribution among them. In reply the attention of the Agent to the Governor-General was invited to the instructions issued to the Government of the Punjab in 1893 on the subject, and it was explained that the policy of the Government of India was fixed, but they did not desire to force it on the Native States or to prevent Darbars from making temporary arrangements in times of famine to meet difficulties such as those referred to. It was added that, in the opinion of the Government of India, it would be dangerous to give powers of control over private trade to a State official, and that the total prohibition of exports would probably prove to be more suitable in practice than the system of passes which Mr. Colvin recommended.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C.I.E., who in 1902 undertook the revision of the Famine Code and the preparation of a Manual, forwarded in May 1907 copies of the works as finally revised by him after consultation with the Local Governments and Administrations.

Colonel Dunlop Smith was thanked for his work, which had been done without any assistance in addition to his regular official duties, and copies of both the Code and the Handbook were distributed free to Local Governments and Administrations with the intimation that the adoption of the rules laid down in these books was not obligatory on the Darbars.

Arrangements were also made for the translation of these rules into Urdu and Hindi, and all three editions have been freely distributed to Local Governments and Administrations.

In September 1908 the United Provinces Government proposed that, when-

Visits of Native Chiefs.

Liberty to visit hill stations.

ever Native Chiefs or their relations intended visiting Naini Tal or Mussoorie, early intimation should be sent by the Political Officer concerned, to the Chief Secretary if the visit was to be to Naini Tal, and to the Superintendent of the Dun in the case of Mussoorie. The Punjab Government, who were addressed by the United Provinces Government in the matter, proposed to issue certain orders to meet the wishes of Sir John Hewett, but, as Punjab Chiefs had been in the habit of visiting Mussoorie without restriction, and as no previous notice was required elsewhere in connection with the visits of relations of Native Chiefs, they feared that the change would give rise to protests from the Chiefs, and referred the question to the Government of India.

The United Provinces Government were informed that His Excellency the Viceroy regretted that he was unable to accept the draft instructions, as they would introduce a retrograde policy in distinct opposition to that now adopted in the relations of the Government of India with Native Chiefs. The slight restrictions imposed upon Ruling Chiefs visiting hill stations were, no doubt, necessary in view of the possibility of their being accompanied by large retinues, but His Excellency was convinced that it would produce irritation and bad feeling to extend those restrictions to the near relations of Chiefs. Such a measure, it was pointed out, would be specially inopportune at the present time, when Government were particularly anxious to further the existing good feeling with the Native States. It was added that, if the relatives of Native Chiefs disregarded municipal rules or became a public nuisance, they, like everybody else, would render themselves liable to the penalties appertaining to the neglect of municipal regulations.

In reply to this letter the United Provinces Government reported that, in accordance with the views of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Punjab Government had been asked to read Sir John Hewett's request as applying to Chiefs only and not to their relatives.

In connection with the circular orders of July 1900, requiring Local Governments to report to the Government of India, for sanction, all cases of Native Chiefs who might desire to leave India for purposes of foreign travel, the Madras Government enquired in November 1908 whether the Government of India would be prepared to modify the orders and delegate to the Local Governments the power to sanction such visits.

The Madras Government were informed that His Excellency the Viceroy regretted that he was unable to agree to the alteration of the existing rule, as the question of a Chief's absence from India had to a certain extent an Imperial significance, and, if the necessity arose for refusing to permit such absence, it was better, in His Excellency's opinion, that the refusal should emanate from the Government of India.

In April 1909 His Majesty's Secretary of State for India forwarded certain correspondence from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio, and, in view of the unfavourable comments which had been made in connection with the visits of some Chiefs to Japan, suggested that some control should be exercised in the choice of Indian Princes who visited that country, and asked whether it would not be possible to insist on their being in all cases accompanied by a Political Officer whose duty it would be to secure that the visit should pass off without discredit.

The Government of India replied that, as the question of controlling the movements of Indian Princes was one for judicious personal advice in each case and not for any action of the nature of a command, it would be difficult to lay down any fixed rule on the subject, but that the recommendations made by His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio would be borne in mind in dealing with individual cases, and that in some cases it would probably be found necessary to attach a Political Officer to Indian Princes visiting Japan. His Majesty's Government were satisfied to leave it to the discretion of the Government of India to discourage such visits as seemed undesirable, and to adopt such measures as might in their opinion be best fitted to ensure due respect being paid to public feeling in Japan by Indian Princes visiting that country.

Lord Minto invited the Rulers of many of the most important Native States to co-operate with the Imperial Government in checking the spread of sedition. His Excellency invited a full and frank expression of the views held by the Chiefs and asked for their advice in dealing with this important subject. He indicated the community of the interests of the Government of India and of the Native Chiefs in combating the spread of doctrines subversive of internal peace and good government, but assured the Chiefs that he did not contemplate or counsel the adoption of any general rules or general course of action. His Excellency recognised how greatly the circumstances vary in different States, and considered that each State should work out its own policy with reference to local conditions.

His Excellency's letter to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, which indicates the purport of the letters addressed to the Chiefs, and the replies received from certain of the Chiefs, are printed as an Appendix to this Summary. The replies disclosed an universal desire on the part of the Chiefs to co-operate heartily and energetically with the Government of India in stamping out sedition, and contained many useful suggestions as to the means by which such co-operation might be made successful. It was clearly shown that the Chiefs had already devoted much attention to the problem, and had themselves initiated measures for the stern repression of sedition, and had in some cases taken steps to anticipate its possible effects by inculcating principles of active loyalty in the students attending their schools. The diversity of the methods employed, together with their success in keeping the States free from sedition, emphasised the advantages attendant upon the policy of trusting to the discretion of individual Darbars to devise the measures best suited to their own individual circumstances.

Proclamations were issued by the following Darbars with a view to prevent the spread of seditious agitation in their States :—

Issue of proclamations in various Native States.

Kashmir, Mysore, Nepal, Patiala, and Rampur. *Central India.*—Dewas (Senior and Junior Branches), Gwalior, Jaora, Narsingarh, Orchha,

Rajgarh and Sailana. *Rajputana*.—Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Shahpura, Sirohi and Udaipur.

Some of these proclamations merely gave expression to a general warning against participation in any seditious movement; while others, such as those issued by the Darbars of Gwalior, Jaipur, Bharatpur and Kota, contained specific legislation directed against the holding of seditious meetings, the printing and publishing of seditious literature, and similar offences. The Gwalior and Jaipur Darbars also made punishable the possession within the limits of their respective States of certain newspapers which were distinctly disloyal to the British Government. The Mysore Darbar passed a special regulation for the control of newspapers and other printed matter.

His Highness the Raja of Jind also applied the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908 (VII of 1908), to his State, and the Nawab of Tonk passed a similar regulation for his territory. Legislative measures with a similar object were also initiated by the Maharaja of Kishangarh.

Two important cases of sedition which occurred in Gwalior and Patiala are mentioned in Chapter III, in connection with those States.

In addition to the measures enumerated above Acts based upon the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908), were promulgated by the Darbars noted below :—

Measures concerning explosive substances
Central India.—Bhaisunda Jagir, Bhopal, Dhar, Dewas (Junior Branch), Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jaso Jagir, Nagod, Ratlam, Sitamau and Sohawal. *Rajputana*.—Bikaner, Dholpur, Jodhpur and Tonk.
Punjab.—Jind.

In 1910 the Raja of Narsingarh proposed the publication of an "All-India Chiefs' organ," with a view to placing Government in possession of the views of the Indian nobility on all important questions and keeping the Native States informed of the measures taken in the best administered states to combat the evils of sedition and anarchy. The Government of India considered that it would be impracticable to pursue the scheme in its present form, but authorised the Agent to the Governor-General to communicate informally with other Central India Chiefs with a view to their possibly being inclined to support the suggestion. At the same time the Agent to the Governor-General was requested to convey to the Raja an acknowledgment of the public spirit shewn by His Highness in initiating the scheme.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

In 1904 certain reforms were introduced into the Chiefs' Colleges at Ajmer, Lahore and Rajkot. After a careful consideration of the financial effect of these reforms, and of the position of each of the institutions, the Government of India decided that assistance from Imperial revenues should take the form of a fixed annual subvention calculated on the basis of excess expenditure on the staff after reorganisation over the expenditure on the staff before reorganisation, and that additional special grants should be made to the Colleges whose incomes were not sufficient to meet general charges other than cost of the staff. The result was that the annual subvention for the Mayo College, Ajmer, was fixed at Rs. 38,018, that for the Aitchison College, Lahore, at Rs. 21,634, and that for the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, at Rs. 24,966, and the following special additional grants were given: to the Mayo College, Rs. 5,000 and to the Aitchison College Rs. 12,000. As the Rajkumar College was already in enjoyment of a surplus it was not considered necessary to give it an additional special grant. The total subsidies amounted to Rs. 92,618, exclusive of a leave reserve of four Masters, two European Assistant Masters and two Native Assistant Masters, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 24,000 a year. Finally it was considered that the Colleges should be exempt from payment of pensionary contributions, and that the whole service of the superior educational staff, both European and Native, should be pensionable Government service. These proposals were recommended by the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for his acceptance.

The Secretary of State in sanctioning the proposals remarked that he trusted that any further expenditure which might hereafter be deemed necessary would be met by fees and by contributions from other sources than public funds.

Prior to the financial year 1907-08 the reorganisation scheme had been partly in operation. Information was therefore called for concerning the amount due to the Colleges on account of arrears of Government grants since the reorganisation was first introduced, and the following sums were sanctioned in 1909: Rs. 21,375 for the Mayo College, Ajmer; Rs. 63,894 for the Aitchison College, Lahore; Rs. 73,072-3-2 for the Rajkumar College, Rajkot (in addition a sum of Rs. 9,484-11 was allotted to make good the loss of pension contribution to the Government of Bombay for the year 1908-09); and Rs. 30,000 for the Daly College, Indore.

On the reorganisation of these Colleges their first inspection was undertaken by Mr. Bell, Inspector of Education, Punjab, who was nominated Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges in addition to his own duties, and reports were submitted by him on the result of his inspections in the years 1904-05 and 1905-06.

Mr. Bell having resigned on the 1st January 1907, the Director-General of Education in India undertook, as a special arrangement, the inspection and examination of the Chiefs' Colleges for the year 1906-07, with the help of Mr. Hesketh of the Bombay Educational Service. In addition to his examination report Mr. Hesketh submitted a report on the science equipment of the Mayo, Aitchison, and Rajkumar Colleges, and suggested certain improvements and additions. His suggestions were forwarded through the Local Governments concerned to the Principals of the Colleges for information. In 1907 the Principals of the four Chiefs' Colleges furnished a joint report, in which they suggested certain changes in the curriculum of the diploma course and proposed holding a common diploma examination for all the Colleges. The proposals were sanctioned.

The arrangements of 1906-07 for the inspection and examination of the Chiefs' Colleges were repeated during the years 1907-08 and 1908-09, except that in the latter year there were two Inspecting Officers instead of one.

In the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Mayo College held on the 20th October 1905, it was resolved that steps should be taken to open a First Arts class in the Mayo College as soon as the College diploma was recognised by the Allahabad University. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana requested

that action should be taken to approach the University authorities with a view to the affiliation of the College in the Faculty of Arts up to the Intermediate Standard. In reply the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was informed that the Senate of the Allahabad University was prepared to recognise the diploma of the Mayo College, but that the proposal of its affiliation did not commend itself to the Government of India. One reason against the proposal was that the Staff of the College had been settled upon the basis of a school, and the College could not undertake the duties of University instruction without seriously impairing its efficiency as a school. The Agent to the Governor-General asked for a reconsideration of these orders, and was informed that the Government of India were not prepared at present to re-open the question, as the acceptance of the proposal would be an essential departure from the character of the institution as a school, but that there would be no objection to making provision for such exceptional boys as might be able to obtain the ordinary diploma at a comparatively early age, and might be desirous of continuing their studies at the College, and that for this limited class of advanced students a higher diploma might perhaps be instituted, which suggestion could be placed before the next meeting of the Council. If it met with approval, complete proposals should be submitted to the Government of India, who would then, if necessary, consult the Councils of the three other Colleges.

In the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Mayo College, held on the 17th March 1906, it was suggested that certain boys from Nobles' Schools in Native States should be admitted to the diploma examination of the Mayo College. While approving of the reservation of the question for discussion by the General Council of the College, it was observed that the Council should be given to understand that the Government of India could not well ask the Allahabad University, which had agreed to recognise the diploma examination of the Mayo College as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University, to accept a diploma given on the mere results of an examination to boys who never studied in the Mayo College; for it was the standing of the College, the strength of the English Staff, the inspection by a Director of Public Instruction, the management by a strong Council, and other similar considerations which afforded a real guarantee that the boys obtaining the diploma would by the end of their course be well educated.

In June 1907 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana forwarded a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the General Council of the Mayo College held at Ajmer in March 1907, and requested sanction among other matters (1) to a revision of the College Rules, (2) to the institution of a Post-Diploma Course, and (3) to the recognition of the Post-Diploma Course as a qualification equivalent to an University degree for the purpose of recruitment for the public service. In July 1908 the draft rules were accepted subject to the omission of the proposed rule that the Principals of the several Chiefs' Colleges should be included in the General Council of the Mayo College, it being decided that the Principals should meet periodically in joint consultation to discuss such questions relating to the Colleges as might be necessary. Sanction was also accorded to the institution of the Post-Diploma Course as an experimental measure for five years, and to the recognition, subject to certain restrictions in the case of some of the Local Governments, of the Higher Course as a qualification for entering Government service.

Shortly before Lord Minto's arrival in India the foundation stone of the new

Daly College, Indore.

Contribution of funds by Government.

Daly College, towards which the Chiefs of Central India had then contributed over eleven lakhs of rupees, was laid. In reporting the proceedings connected with the laying of the foundation stone, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India recommended that a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs should be contributed by the Government of India towards the construction of the reconstituted College. The cost of construction, after the original plans and estimates had been revised, was calculated at Rs. 11½ lakhs, and the Agent to the Governor-General proposed that 8 lakhs should be contributed by Government, the balance being met from the subscriptions and donations of the Chiefs, which now amounted to some Rs. 12½ lakhs. After some discussion the Agent to the Governor-General submitted further revised estimates amounting to Rs. 10½ lakhs, and reported that the annual recurring expenditure on the College, including the cost of the Staff, was estimated at about Rs. 1 lakh, of which he suggested that Government should provide rather more than one half.

A grant was ultimately sanctioned in June 1908 of Rs. 6½ lakhs towards the buildings, and the Agent to the Governor-General was informed that Government would be prepared to grant a further sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs after three years for the same purpose, if necessary. An annual subvention of Rs. 50,000 was also promised. These grants were conditional on an undertaking by the Chiefs to provide a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs towards the capital expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 50,000 yearly towards the maintenance of the College.

By the middle of the year 1910 the two boarding-houses at the College had been completed and had been in occupation for more than a year, and the central block was nearing completion. Extensive playing-grounds have been laid out and very satisfactory progress is being made in the various departments of school life.

The question of the re-investment of the endowment fund of the Daly College came under consideration in 1909 and 1910. Securities in various Port Funds of the face value of Rs. 9,13,500 had been purchased at a cost of approximately Rs. 9,81,000, yielding interest of Rs. 40,85 per annum. The Agent to the Governor-General represented that the Chiefs were anxious to sell out these investments, the present value of which was approximately Rs. 9,38,000, and to re-invest them in the Bombay Hotels Company, Limited, which yielded higher interest, the investment being guaranteed by the Maharaja Scindia and other Chiefs. The Government of India considered that these funds ought to be regarded as trust funds, and were unable to accord sanction to the suggestion. It was subsequently decided that the endowment fund might be invested in estates under the Court of Wards in the United Provinces, on the understanding that the loan should be secured by the "first mortgage of immovable property" within the meaning of section 20 (e) of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882.

In July 1909 the Government of Bombay reported that the Council of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot had agreed to adopt the Post-Diploma Course of the Mayo College, Ajmer, with some slight modification in respect of the administrative course. The Governor in Council had, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, approved of the institution of the Post-Diploma Course as an experimental measure for a period of five years, and asked that, as in the case of the Mayo College, students of the Rajkumar College who passed the Post-Diploma Course should be recognised as having, for the purpose of recruitment for the public service, a qualification equivalent to an University degree.

The approval of the Governor in Council was confirmed and, after certain Local Governments and Administrations had been consulted and had expressed their concurrence, sanction was accorded to the recognition of the Post-Diploma Course as a qualification for entering Government service.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal advocated the establishment of an University for the sons of Chiefs in a pamphlet which was brought to the notice of the Government of India in December 1908. The same policy was further developed in a second pamphlet prepared by Her Highness and received in 1910.

The Government of India, while agreeing that the scheme had much to recommend it, considered that any new departure such as that proposed by Her Highness might be deferred for the time being, until the general question of educational policy in India came under consideration. The situation was therefore explained to Her Highness, to whom a warm appreciation of her practical interest in educational matters and of her desire to provide the sons of Indian Chiefs with education of a higher standard was conveyed.

THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

Throughout the entire period of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty the question of the future of the Imperial Cadet Corps occupied the attention of the Government of India. The Corps was instituted with the assent of the King-Emperor in 1901, the main object in view being to make provision for the employment of the Cadets of Princely and Noble houses when

Progress of the corps. Lack of adequate support.

they had completed their education at the Chiefs' Colleges. It was intended from the first that the Cadet Corps should be so constituted as to satisfy the political aspirations of the aristocracy of India, rather than to add directly to the military strength of the Empire, that it should be intimately associated with the Viceroy, and that it should be capable of subsequent expansion.

Lord Minto found that, in spite of the excellent work done by the Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, indications existed that the Corps was hardly fulfilling the more sanguine expectations of those who had been associated with its institution. Twenty Cadets had joined the Corps in 1902; since that date thirteen Cadets had joined in 1905, but, with the exception of those two years, the maximum number of new Cadets admitted in any one year up to the end of 1906 had been seven.

The nature of the training received by the Cadets was clearly indicated by the satisfactory results obtained in the case of four of them who entered for their final examination in March 1906. All of these acquitted themselves creditably, and were appointed 2nd-Lieutenants in the Native Indian Land Forces on the 1st January 1907. Pending the completion by Lord Minto's Government of a scheme for the future employment of Imperial Cadets, three of these officers were posted to the Intelligence Branch, the Frontier Militia, and the Supply and Transport Corps, while the fourth was appointed to a native infantry regiment to learn the work of an Adjutant, with a view to his employment in that capacity with a regiment of Imperial Service Troops. It was, however, recognised by Lord Minto that these appointments meant little beyond the provision of temporary employment until a general scheme for the employment of graduates of the Imperial Cadet Corps in a military career could be introduced. At the same time proof was given of the loyalty, amounting almost to affection, with which former Cadets regarded their Corps, by the alacrity shown by certain former members in accepting His Excellency's invitation to rejoin the Corps temporarily, and to be present on the occasion of the State visit to Agra in January 1907, an honour which they fully appreciated. Again in the year 1909 the degree of military efficiency attained by the Cadets was shown when two of them appeared for their final examination. The examiner considered that the standard reached was quite equal to, if not above, that of Cadets passing out of Sandhurst, or that required for direct Commissions, while the results of the field examination were considered to be about equal to those required in examination 'C' for promotion to Captain.

Such instances suggested that, if the Cadet Corps was not widely supported by the Ruling Chiefs and Noble Families of India, this was not attributable to any defect in the Imperial Cadet Corps itself, which imparted an excellent training, and appeared to be popular with the Cadets.

An informal conference of gentlemen interested in the Corps was held at Agra in January 1907, to consider the reasons *Causes underlying this lack of support.* underlying the reluctance of the Native Chiefs to enter their sons as Imperial Cadets, and to suggest modifications of the existing system calculated to enhance the popularity of the Corps. The chief conclusion reached at this conference was that the potential value of the Cadet Corps was great, but that its success would hardly be permanent, unless some definite and permanent employment could be offered to qualified Cadets.

Lord Minto, agreeing generally with the conclusions reached by these gentlemen, found that there were two principal causes which accounted for the lack of enthusiasm displayed by the Chiefs in connection with the Corps; the nature of the Commission granted to qualified Cadets, and the absence of assured military employment after leaving the Corps. Both of these points were brought out very clearly in a letter received from the Maharaja of Cooch Behar in May 1907. His Highness showed that the authority conferred by the Commission was limited to authority over all Native officers, soldiers, and other persons belonging to His Majesty's Native Indian Forces, and suggested that the distinction thus drawn between the holders of these Commissions and British Officers was not suitable to the dignity of the sons of Ruling Chiefs. He also drew attention to the uncertainty of subsequent military employment, and said that for these reasons he had reluctantly been compelled to decide to withdraw his two sons from the Corps, and to secure their future interests by providing them with a commercial education.

The question of the future of the Cadet Corps had thus been under Lord Minto's consideration for upwards of two years when a despatch was received from the Secretary of State, desiring information as to the strength of the corps at different periods, and asking how many cadets had qualified for commissions, and whether there was reason to believe that the corps had declined in popularity with the Ruling Chiefs and the princely and aristocratic families for whose scions it was intended to provide an opening. The questions of expense and of subsequent military employment were also mentioned.

After much consideration, in the course of which the matter was discussed freely and openly with many Ruling Chiefs, a scheme for the future of the Imperial Cadet Corps, and for the employment of cadets in later life, was prepared, and was communicated to the Secretary of State in the following despatch, dated the 16th June 1910 :—

“We are now in a position to reply to Your Lordship's despatch No. 91 (Political), dated 7th August 1908, regarding the maintenance of the Imperial Cadet Corps and the employment of the cadets who have qualified in that corps for commissions in the Indian Army.

“2. The matter is one that has long engaged our attention. In January 1907 an informal conference was held at Agra at which His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, the Hon'ble Colonel Daly, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and many Political officers were present, to consider amongst other questions the formation of a special regiment to be officered mainly by Indian gentlemen. Since then every aspect of this difficult question has been discussed by His Excellency the Viceroy with the principal Ruling Chiefs, and with the leading military and political authorities in India.

“3. Before proceeding further we will answer, in their order, the questions contained in paragraph 2 of Your Lordship's despatch :—

(1) Seventy-six cadets have joined the corps since its establishment—

5 in	..	..	..	..	..	1901
20 „	..	..	..	..	..	1902
7 „	..	..	..	..	..	1903
4 „	..	..	..	..	..	1904
13 „	..	..	..	..	..	1905
6 „	..	..	..	..	..	1906
7 „	..	..	..	..	..	1907
6 „	..	..	..	..	..	1908
8 „	..	..	..	..	..	1909

(2) Eight cadets have been granted special commissions and have been employed as follows :—

		Date of first commission.		Date of rank.		Nature of employment.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>						
Zorawar Singh	.. ..	4th July 1905	..	4th October 1907	..	Commandant, Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.
Aga Cassim Shah	.. ..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Poona Division.
Kunwar Amar Singh	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Mhow Division.
Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Orderly Officer to Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province. Attached to Malwa Bhil Corps.
Wali-ud-din Khan	.. ..	Ditto	..	4th August 1908	..	With Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.
Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan.	..	1st January 1907	..	1st April 1909	..	With the Chief of Staff's and Adjutant-General's Divisions, Army Head-Quarters.
Kunwar Pirthi Singh	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	With 51st Camel Corps.
Bala Sahab Daphle	..	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Attached 103rd Light Infantry. Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

- (3) The present strength of the corps is sixteen.
- (4) The total expenditure on the Cadet Corps was Rs. 6,40,393 up to the 31st March 1909. The budget figure for the year 1909-10 was Rs. 77,600. The total expenditure up to the beginning of the present financial year may therefore be taken at approximately Rs. 7,17,993. Probably a few indirect charges fall on the military estimates. These are almost certainly not large and their exact amount could not be readily ascertained. It would require a long and elaborate calculation to work out the true average expenditure per annum on each cadet, but it may be said that each cadet has cost on an average roughly Rs. 10,000 during his period of training which averages two years.
- (5) There has been no marked decrease in the numbers of the corps. The prospect of sharing in the ceremonial at the Delhi Darbar and of attendance on Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales attracted a certain number of boys, but otherwise the corps has not been popular at any time. In this connection we invite attention to the letter of the present Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, Captain Taylor, No. 5-T., dated 17th September 1908, of which we enclose a copy.*

"4. For these inadequate results there are no doubt several contributory causes—*e.g.*, the novelty of the scheme, the remoteness of Dehra Dun, the length of the course and the necessary strictness of discipline, the reluctance of wealthy and well-bred young men, who often become fathers before they finish their school education, to prolong the period of restraint and control, possibly also certain prejudices contracted in the early days of the institution from its use as a penitentiary, and moral scandals among some of the cadets. Such, however, are secondary causes and more or less accidental. The primary cause has unquestionably been that the scheme embodied in the institution has not fulfilled the object of its foundation. It was designed to provide an outlet for the military aspirations of Indians of noble birth; and it has failed signally to secure this result.

"5. It is not necessary to review the history of the discussions which led up to this experiment. It is set out in detail in Lord Curzon's minute which was forwarded with the despatch of his Government, No. 103, dated 19th July 1900. In that despatch our predecessors said:—

"Upon the nature, nomenclature, and duration of this military employment will depend in large measure the success or failure of the scheme. Two alternatives have been present to our minds—(1) that the commissions so granted should be commissions in the regular army, whether British or Indian, carrying with them the continuous military career, with its various stages of official promotion, of the British officer either of the Home Army or of the Indian Staff Corps; (2) that the commissions should constitute an independent category, in fact a sort of Honorary Reserve, conferring upon the officers so honoured the rank, the pay, and the prospects of promotion enjoyed by officers in Her Majesty's Service, but carrying with them the obligations, not of ordinary regimental service, but of military employment in extra-regimental billets, which might be determined according to the number, the rank, and the aptitudes of the qualified candidates.

"We have had no hesitation in deciding in favour of the second alternative. The objections to the first, which have been indicated in the Viceroy's note, appear to us to be decisive. They may be summed up, in the main, in the social difficulties that are certain to arise out of the habitual contact of young British and Indian officers in the regimental "mess", and in the situation which would be created were an attempt made to place Native officers in command of British officers and eventually of British troops. On the other hand, the second alternative, that of extra-regimental or staff employment, presents these advantages. We do not believe that any but an infinitesimal number of the scions of noble or gentlemanly families in India are qualified for the hard and sometimes monotonous existence of the regimental officers, serving at all seasons under a strict and undeviating discipline, whether in cantonments or in remote and unattractive frontier posts. Such a test, more particularly in infantry regiments, is one to which we are convinced that the large majority of young Indian officers would fail to respond. The

majority of them, notably those belonging to Rajput families, would care only for commissions in the cavalry, and might be expected to tire of these in any but exceptionally favoured circumstances and localities. On the other hand, we think that ample and suitable occupation might be provided for them, with the super-added distinction of British military rank, on the staff of British officers, to whom they would be attached at head-quarters, in cantonments, at camps of exercise and in the field, with results that would not merely be advantageous to themselves, but that might have a beneficial and stimulating influence upon the Native troops in the Indian Army, who could not fail to be encouraged by the sight and co-operation of leading and representative members of the aristocracy of their own country. Should it be desired at some future date to revive the question of inter-regimental commissions in Her Majesty's Service for the class of whom we are speaking, both the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government would be in possession of the invaluable results of the present experiment as a guide.

The restriction of the scope of employment and command—for the commission given to these officers entitles them to take command only of native officers and native soldiers of His Majesty's Native Indian land forces—is, beyond doubt, the real cause of the limited success of this well-meant experiment. We are repeatedly asked by officers who receive commissions from the corps to give them some real military work, or to attach them to some regiment, and they refer in their disappointment to the rules of the corps which led them to hope that they would take their places in the Imperial Army as British officers.*

"6. It is, indeed, clear that nothing short of regimental employment will satisfy the aspirations of educated young gentlemen who seek a military career. We agree therefore with Your Lordship that the formation of a special regiment is necessary. To raise an entirely new regiment would be costly and would upset the proportion to be maintained between British and Indian troops. The scheme which, after much consideration, commends itself to us is to add three squadrons to the Viceroy's Body-guard. Two squadrons could be obtained by reduction from the Erinpura and Deoli regiments and the third could be obtained by reduction elsewhere. The regiments so formed would be constituted like a non-silladar cavalry regiment of the Indian Army, but instead of being officered in the higher grades of 2nd-Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel solely by British officers, it would be officered by British and Indian officers, the latter gradually replacing the former. At the outset six out of the nine squadron officers might be cadets, who have received commissions. The British officers would be attached temporarily, as for staff appointments. As vacancies in the higher ranks occurred, by the periods for which the British officers were found necessary terminating, these Indian officers, if fully qualified for regimental advancement under Indian Army Rules, would receive regimental promotion. Under this scheme all grades of regimental employment would thus be open to cadets. The regiment might be called the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the Guard and would be under the military authorities just as the Guards Brigade are in England, but one squadron would always be detached to act as the Governor-General's Body-guard.

"7. We think it desirable that nomination to the Cadet Corps and selection for the special regiment should be in the hands of the Viceroy. But we are also of opinion that the Cadet Corps should be converted into a military college and placed under the military authorities. Such an arrangement will, we hope, give better promise of real military training for the Cadet Corps.

"8. As regards the form of commission we are convinced that it is desirable to give the cadets the form of commission given to British officers in the Indian Army. Nothing less than this will satisfy their aspirations. It is true that for the present subjects of Native States will not be eligible for these commissions, but we are addressing Your Lordship on the subject with a view to the removal of this disability. It seems to us better to proceed upon broad lines, even if for a time the subjects of rulers of Native States are excluded, than to launch a scheme which will not give real satisfaction to any. In this connection we enclose a copy of a letter, dated the 19th May 1907, from the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.†

* Rule 1 of the Rules of the Corps runs:—"The Imperial Cadet Corps has been organised by His Excellency the Viceroy with the main object of providing a military training for selected members of the aristocracy of India and of giving them such a general education that, whilst in the course of time they may be able to take their places in the Imperial Army as British officers, they may never lose their character and bearing as Indian gentlemen."

† Not printed here, but summarised above.

" 9. As regards the suggestion to offer allowances to suitable cadets who cannot afford the training at Dehra Dun, we prefer not to make any recommendation at present. Lord Curzon considered and rejected such a proposal, in his anxiety—which we share—to keep up the social standing of the corps. The Committee which His Excellency the Viceroy appointed in 1907 recommended that the cost of living at the corps should be kept down, and that in certain cases the Darbar or Government should afford pecuniary assistance to cadets who could not afford the expense of the corps. In view of the fact that for some years there will not be many openings for cadets, we are inclined to think that the offer of allowances may be deferred.

" 10. Such is the outline of the scheme which we, after much deliberation, commend to Your Lordship. The cost of our proposals, on a rough estimate, should be something between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 lakhs of rupees a year, besides the initial expenditure on horses, equipment, lines, etc. Every effort would be made to keep the cost within reasonable limits and to meet it, so far as possible, by corresponding economies. But these and other details we prefer to reserve for consideration until His Majesty's Government have, as we hope will be the case, generally approved the lines on which we propose to proceed. The scheme is admittedly tentative; in the present condition of India it would not be prudent to go further; but it constitutes a further serious and benevolent effort to "satisfy an admitted deficiency in our political and military system."

A reply to the above despatch has not yet been received.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

After the Delhi Darbar of January 1903, Lord Curzon in a circular *Kharita* to *Offes made by Native Chiefs to all Ruling Chiefs recapitulated the history maintain Imperial Service Troops, or to of the Imperial Service movement, and increase their existing contributions.* invited their views on the following points:—

- (a) whether a Ruling Chief should acknowledge the obligation of expending a certain proportion of his gross revenue in furthering the cause of Imperial defence;
- (b) the obligation being accepted in principle, what would be the best method of converting it into practice?
- (c) what shape should a contribution take?
- (d) what are the weak points of the existing system?
- (e) what are the feelings entertained upon its more recent developments, and what suggestions are offered for improvement in future?
- (f) whether, for purposes of training, Imperial Service Troops might not be given a turn of service on the frontier, or be offered the opportunity of going to British cantonments, camps of instruction, or manœuvres, and of being brigaded with British Troops.
- (g) whether in every State furnishing Imperial Service Troops a reserve might not desirably be formed of men who have passed through the ranks in order to replace the wastage that would ensue upon active service.

In reply to this circular certain Chiefs offered to raise and maintain Imperial Service Contingents, while others expressed a desire to increase the strength of their existing units. His Majesty's Government was addressed in the matter by Lord Curzon's Government with a view to the acceptance of certain of the offers made. The Secretary of State suggested in reply that each offer should be reconsidered in detail separately and on its merits, and that before a decision was given in each case the Viceroy should satisfy himself that each Chief was well advised to undertake the cost of the contribution offered by him.

The case was accordingly reconsidered by His Excellency Lord Minto and, as a result of further examination, the following offers were accepted:—

One company of Sappers from the Tehri State.

10 Despatch Riders from the Ratlam State.

500 Infantry from the Bikaner State.

Acceptance of the following offers was deferred for financial and other reasons—

A Light Railway from the Cooch Behar State.

Transport of 20 carts and 50 ponies from the Dholpur State.

Transport of 200 carts and 400 ponies from the Jaipur State.

Four Infantry signalling sections from the Cochin State.

Transport of 20 carts and 50 ponies from the Bundi State.

52 Despatch Riders from the Dhar State.

10 Despatch Riders from the Dewas (Senior) State.

10 Despatch Riders from the Dewas (Junior) State.

10 Despatch Riders from the Jaora State.

Transport of 20 carts and 50 ponies from the Narsingarh State.

Other offers are still under consideration, their acceptance or rejection being partly dependent on the decision of the Secretary of State as to how far the further increase of Imperial Service Troops is affected by the rule regulating the proportion of British to Native Troops in India. Such offers are —

150 Cavalry from the Udaipur State.

10 Despatch Riders from the Kishangarh State.

One company of Sappers from the Chamba State.

672 Infantry from the Rampur State.

150 Mounted Infantry or 300 Infantry from the Cutch State.

224 Pioneers from the Travancore State.

224 Pioneers from the Pudukottai State.

304 Cavalry from the Kolhapur State.

543 Infantry from the Chiefs of the Southern Mahratta country.

108 Signallers from the Cambay State.

30 Despatch Riders from the Tonk State.

225 Cavalry and 448 Infantry from the Bhopal State.

In a letter to Lord Lansdowne in 1892 His Highness the Nizam had offered as

Hyderabad.

Acceptance of the offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad to raise the strength of his two Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments.

his quota towards the Imperial army of defence a body of 800 cavalry to be selected from his regular troops and equipped as might be required by the Government of India. His Highness had added that, should the Government of India ever need it, he would not hesitate to furnish a further number of 800 cavalry for the same purpose. This offer was accepted by Lord Lansdowne, and his action in the matter was confirmed by His Majesty's Government. His Highness the Nizam eventually decided that two regiments of 400 men each should be organised.

In September 1907 His Highness ordered the transfer of 450 men from his irregular troops to his two Imperial Service regiments to increase their strength to 625 men each, so as to enable them to proceed on field service at the standard strength of a regular Indian cavalry regiment. His Majesty's Government was addressed on the subject, and it was explained that the offer was accepted in principle as far back as 1893. It was added that the proposed increase would be subject to the condition that only subjects of the Nizam should be recruited, and that the irregular forces of the Hyderabad State would be reduced by 800 men. The Government of India therefore trusted that His Majesty's Government would have no hesitation in accepting His Highness's offer, without prejudice to the general question of the relative strength of the British and Native troops in India. The Secretary of State replied that His Highness the Nizam should be informed that his offer was accepted with much pleasure by His Majesty's Government, who greatly appreciated the steps which he had taken to give further effect to the scheme initiated by him in 1893. These remarks were conveyed to His Highness through the Resident, and the Inspecting Officer of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops was authorised to take steps to advise His Highness in arranging for the reorganisation and training of the two regiments as they would now be constituted.

The original offer accepted from the Jodhpur State was two regiments of

Jodhpur.

Raising the strength of the second regiment of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers to two squadrons.

cavalry, the authorised strength of each being fixed at 600 strong. Owing to the indebtedness of the State the second regiment was for some time maintained considerably below its authorised strength, and it was decided in 1902 that matters should be left in this position until the State could afford to fill the ranks.

When reviewing the State budget estimate of 1907-08 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana suggested that the time had come when the Darbar might be approached with a proposal to increase the strength of the second regiment to two full squadrons. The Government of India concurred in this suggestion, but added that it was unnecessary to lay down any precise time within which the Darbar should be required to bring the regiment up to its full strength of 4 squadrons, and the Darbar was addressed accordingly.

In April 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General intimated that the Maharaja had sanctioned good-conduct pay for the men of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers from the 1st April 1909, but proposed to defer the question of pension until he obtained some assurance from Government that he would not be ordered or pressed to complete his second regiment up to its full strength of four squadrons. The Agent to the Governor-General was authorised to inform the Maharaja that Government had no intention of pressing him to add the two remaining squadrons to his second regiment, and that they left it to His Highness to decide when and in what circumstances he would carry out the undertaking made by his father to maintain two full regiments of Imperial Service Lancers.

In November 1899 the Punjab Government represented that the charges for Imperial Service Troops in the Nabha and Jind States had for some time pressed too heavily on the resources of the Darbars, and recommended the reduction of the Imperial Service Cavalry furnished by the two States.

Jind and Nabha.
Disbandment of the Jind and Nabha States Imperial Service Cavalry.

Lord Curzon's Government expressed their willingness to consider the proposal, provided that the Darbars would utilise a portion of the saving which would thereby accrue to increase the strength of their Imperial Service Infantry regiments by 120 of all ranks, and to improve their pay.

From the reply received it appeared that both Darbars regarded the abolition of their Cavalry as impossible, that both desired to maintain the bulk of their squadrons—the Jind State in a different form—and that the two Darbars, out of regard for the supposed wishes of Government, offered to increase their infantry to the extent suggested at an extra cost which in Nabha would have amounted to Rs. 24,000, and in Jind to Rs. 8,666 per annum. In the case of Nabha His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the proposal for remodeling the Imperial Service Troops should be deferred, but advised the acceptance of the proposals made by the Raja of Jind. The Government of India were unable to accept the proposals as they were not consistent with the principle on which the reduction of the cavalry had been originally advocated. They therefore remitted the case for the reconsideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. This was in March 1901, and nothing definite on the subject was heard until October 1906, when the Punjab Government, in returning the ceremonial programmes for His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to these two States in the winter of 1906-07, said that the escorts of Imperial Service cavalry entered therein must be altered to State Troops, as the States no longer maintained their Imperial Service squadrons. On this a report was called for of the circumstances in which those units came to be abolished without the approval of the Government of India, and of the date of their abolition.

It then came to light that the Imperial Service cavalry squadrons of both States had been disbanded some time in 1903 or 1904, on the advice of the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, without any official report to the Local Government. The attention of the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops was accordingly drawn to the rule that any material changes in the numerical strength or in the armament of Imperial Service Troops must be made under the prior sanction of the Secretary of State, and he was requested to follow the procedure strictly in future. At the same time it was pointed out to the Inspector-General that the reduction of the Imperial Service cavalry had originally been suggested on the understanding that the strength of the Imperial Service infantry would be raised to 720 men. This suggestion was not accepted at the time by the Government of India, and they were still not prepared to press the Darbars for the increase. It would be sufficient if, without exceeding the limit of expenditure on their Imperial Service Troops which the Darbars had fixed, the organisation of the Imperial Service infantry could be so arranged as to fit in with the strength of units now con-

sidered to be desirable. If this could be arranged, the Darbars should submit their proposals in the usual way through the Local Government for the consideration of the Government of India.

In July 1909 the Punjab Government suggested that it was neither necessary nor desirable to ask the Darbars to make a formal request for the abolition of their Imperial Service cavalry, as such a course might create an awkward precedent and would probably be distasteful to the Chiefs. In the circumstances it was decided to allow the question to drop. In regard to the question of increasing the strength of the Imperial Service Infantry regiments maintained by these States, the Punjab Government remarked that they already paid a higher percentage of their revenues in maintaining their Imperial Service Troops than any other State in the Punjab and that, if any change was to be made, it should be in the nature of the further decrease of the cost of their Imperial Service Troops. The Inspector-General expressed the opinion that the Jind Darbar was unable to undertake any increased expenditure on its Imperial Service Troops, and that the Nabha Darbar was becoming restive at the constantly increasing cost of its Imperial Service Troops. Lord Kitchener visited the Jind and Nabha States in 1907, and was struck by the excellence of the material of both men and horses of the local cavalry which had previously formed the Imperial Service cavalry squadrons, and had suggested that, rather than let such good material be lost to Government in time of need, he would be prepared to support a proposal to arm them with Martini-Henry carbines, on the condition that the Inspecting Officer should have the right of reporting whether the rifles were kept in order and properly used. The Nabha Darbar has expressed no wish to have its local cavalry so armed, but the Jind Darbar has recently desired the supply of these arms.

In December 1909, with the consent of His Majesty's Secretary of State for

Bikaner.

Conversion of an infantry regiment into Imperial Service Troops.

India, an offer of the Maharaja of Bikaner to convert the whole of his infantry regiment (500 strong) into Imperial Service Troops was accepted on the understanding that the regiment would be composed entirely of Rajputs recruited from the Bikaner state. His Highness engaged permanently to maintain mobilisation equipment and transport for 224 fighting men, exclusive of officers, and guaranteed to mobilise, equip, and despatch on service the remaining men of the regiment within a month and a half of the first detachment proceeding to the front.

Offers were received from the following Chiefs in the spring of 1908, placing the services of their Imperial Service

Mohmand Expedition.

Offers of Imperial Service Troops.

Troops at the disposal of the Government of India in connection with the Mohmand Expedition :—

Name of State.					Offer made.
Jind ..	..	..	..	..	Infantry.
Junagarh	..	..	..	..	Cavalry.
Faridkot	..	..	..	..	Sappers.
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery.
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	One regiment of Cavalry.
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	Cavalry.
Navanagar	..	..	..	..	Cavalry.
Maler Kotla	..	..	..	..	Sappers.
Bahawalpur	..	..	..	..	Transport.
Kapurthala	..	..	..	..	Infantry.
Rampur	..	..	..	..	Cavalry.
Nabha ..	..	..	..	..	Infantry.
Bharatpur	..	..	..	..	Infantry and Transport.
Patiala	..	..	..	..	Cavalry and Infantry.
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	Cavalry.

In December 1908 the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops submitted a proposal to extend to the Imperial Service Troops a concession granted to His Majesty's regular forces in 1904,

Other events.

Exemption of certain imports from customs duty.

The proposal met with some opposition in the Finance and Commerce and Industry Departments, but after discussion in Council it was decided to sanction the proposal, with the proviso that the articles imported should be covered by a certificate from the Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops concerned to the effect that they were necessary for such troops and would be used solely for military purposes.

The question of appointing officers of the Imperial Service Troops as Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy was

Appointment of three Imperial Service Troops officers as honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

revived in May 1906. His Excellency considered that such appointments would have a good effect, and decided that they should only hold good during the tenure of office of the Viceroy making them.

The three officers selected were—

Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Obeidullah Khan, second son of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, and Colonel of the Bhopal Imperial Service Lanciers :

Sardar Bakhshi Pretam Singh, Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala State Forces ; and

Honorary Major Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E , Raj Kumar of Sirmur, Commandant of the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.

These appointments were notified on the 28th November and took effect from the 1st December 1906. His Excellency the Viceroy conferred the appointment personally on Sardar Pretam Singh during his visit to Patiala at the end of November 1906.

With the approval of His Majesty the King the Maharaja of Bikaner and

Promotion of the Chiefs of Bikaner and Rampur to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

the Nawab of Rampur, who had been granted the rank of Honorary Major in the Army on the 13th June 1900 and the 22nd June 1897 respectively, were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the anniversary of the King-Emperor's birthday, 1909, in view of their services in connection with the Imperial Service Troops.

The Secretary of State intimated in March 1906 that the Army Council con-

Decision that the appointment of Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, may qualify for the rank of Major-General.

curred in a proposal made by the Government of India in the previous year that the appointment of Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops should qualify for the rank of Major-General, but that the rank should not be granted to an officer on first appointment, nor necessarily to every incumbent of the post, and added that the recommendation for the promotion of the Inspector-General should emanate from the Government of India and not from the Viceroy.

The appointment of an assistant to the Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service

Creation of the appointment of Assistant to the Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers.

Sappers, was sanctioned in December 1907 on account of the need of training Imperial Service Sappers to a high standard, and as a consequence of the provision by the Tehri

State of a company of sappers.

ARMED FORCES IN NATIVE STATES.

The question of the policy to be observed in regard to non-Imperial Service

General policy discussed.

Troops in Native States was discussed in the years 1903 and 1906. It again came under

discussion in connection with a desire of the Maharaja Scindia to arm with modern weapons a considerable number of his non-Imperial Service Troops, his argument being that, if his Imperial Service Troops were withdrawn to serve with the British Army in the event of hostilities elsewhere, he would not have a force sufficiently well armed to maintain order in his own territories. His Excellency the

Viceroy approved of a proposal that the general question of policy should be considered by a small committee composed of His Excellency General Sir O'Moore-Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, C. S. I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.I.E., Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

The Committee met in May to consider the following questions :—

- (i) Is it right to assume that Imperial Service Troops will be withdrawn from the States at once on mobilisation ?
- (ii) Should the irregular forces be limited to the number necessary to maintain order inside the Native States, or should we contemplate their use in assisting to maintain order in British India ?
- (iii) Do the existing forces (as set out in the annual return) disclose a state of things calling for interference ?
- (iv) Can any standard be laid down for the strength for irregular forces in a State ?
- (v) What is the highest form of weapon which they should be allowed to have ?
- (vi) Are the present rules as to the supply of ammunition sufficiently or unduly strict ?
- (vii) Is it desirable to issue to selected states a certain number of modern rifles with practice ammunition for training, so as to be able to issue modern weapons to selected troops in case of necessity ?
- (viii) If no general treatment of the question is possible, are there any general principles which should guide Local Governments and Political Officers in considering whether they should forward proposals ?
- (ix) On what terms can Chiefs be given guns for saluting purposes, and what guns ?

The Committee submitted their report in regard to these questions in May 1910. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief pointed out at the outset that the scheme for the redistribution of the Army in India provided for the protection of Native States ; that the second of the three considerations on which that scheme was based was—“ what power the people would have of resorting to armed rebellion and the military forces of the various Native States ” ; and that the scheme was based upon the removal of Imperial Service Troops on general mobilisation. He mentioned the desirability of reducing the irregulars in the different States and substituting corps of Imperial Service Troops to such extent as may be considered necessary.

The orders of the Secretary of State as to the inclusion of most of the Imperial Service Troops in the proportion to be maintained between British and Indian troops rendered the last recommendation ineffective in practice, but the desirability of reducing Irregular forces in Native States remained, and any departure from the fundamental assumptions of the scheme would materially affect the military position in India.

In the light of these remarks the Committee replied to the questions raised as follows :—

- (i) Imperial Service Troops will be withdrawn from the States at once on general mobilisation, with the exception of a considerable* force retained for the defence of Kashmir, the Tehri Garhwal

* Kashmir Lancers, 152.

Three battalions Kashmir Infantry, 2,934.

Two Kashmir Mountain Batteries, 8 guns.

Sappers, the 3rd Gwalior Lancers and the 3rd Gwalior Infantry (so long as they are unfit and General Drummond expects them soon to be fit) and the men left in the depôts, viz :—

							No. of men.
Mysore Lancers	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Patiala „	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Rampur „	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
1st Jodhpur Lancers	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Alwar Lancers	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
1st Gwalior Lancers	..	..	..	..	..	..	128

					No of men.
2nd Gwalior Lancers	..	..	..	..	128
Bhopal Lancers	..	..	..	..	98
1st Hyderabad Lancers	..	..	..	..	128
2nd " "	..	..	..	..	128
Bhavnagar Lancers	..	..	..	..	54
Navanagar "	..	..	..	..	30
Junagarh "	..	..	..	..	13

- (ii) We have no hesitation in saying that irregular forces should be limited to the number necessary to maintain order inside the Native States, and that on no account should we contemplate their use in assisting to maintain order in British India.
- (iii) We do not think that the existing forces disclose a state of things calling for interference, but we advise that Political Officers should be periodically reminded of the importance of reducing the numbers of irregular forces in Native States.
- (iv) We are unable to suggest any standard by which the strength of irregular forces in Native States should be determined. We have to deal with facts as we find them and we deprecate the raising of general questions in this delicate matter.
- (v) We have most carefully considered this question, and, in view of the policy on which redistribution of the Army in India is based, we are unable to advise that any State should be allowed to improve the armament of its irregular forces. Any such improvement on any extensive scale would necessitate the revision for the scheme of the re-distribution of the Army in India. It would be impossible to refuse applications in certain cases and to grant them in others. There may of course be cases in which it is necessary for police work to grant a better weapon, but such cases should, as at present, be considered on their merits, and the strongest reasons should be required before improved weapons are sanctioned. The accepted policy is to let the irregular forces gradually dwindle away.

The Committee noted that the issue of bored-out Martinis involved the danger that the ammunition could be used in rifled weapons of the same bore.

- (vi) We do not advise any further alteration in the rules as to the supply of ammunition. Any further drastic alteration in the rules would bear an appearance of distrust which it is most important to guard against.
- (vii) We consider it most undesirable to issue a number of modern rifles to selected States for purposes of training. We shall defend the States if necessary.
- (viii) We cannot suggest any principles for dealing with applications for increased armament, beyond the general discouragement of all such proposals.
- (ix) The question of guns for saluting purposes is a difficult one. We advise that each case should be considered on its merits as at present. Most States have sufficient guns. We must be very careful in sanctioning the issue of additional guns as even obsolete guns may be used against our places of refuge.

We advise that Local Governments and Administrations be addressed as to the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Irregular Forces in Native States. A confidential demi-official letter would perhaps be the best means of communication.

His Excellency the Viceroy decided that, in view of the military considerations advanced by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the conclusions of the Committee should be accepted, but that there was no necessity to issue any general statement of policy.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India forwarded a communication from the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior in 1905 regarding the training and armament of his local forces. His Highness requested that he might be permitted to train and drill 2,000 of his irregular cavalry out of those which under treaty rights he is permitted to maintain, and secondly that he might be supplied, on

pavment, with 3,693 muzzle-loading Enfield rifles for his remaining infantry regiments, his argument being that, if his Imperial Service Troops were withdrawn to serve with the British army in the event of hostilities elsewhere, he would not have a force sufficiently well armed to maintain order in his own territories. In September 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India was informed that before coming to a decision as to the Maharaja's requests the Government of India desired to be furnished with more complete information as to the exact status of the various bodies which comprised His Highness' troops. This information was supplied in May 1907, and it was decided that the question might be allowed to rest for the time being.

In August 1909 His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, stated that the Maharaja Scindia had spoken to him in regard to his requests to obtain some serviceable arms for his local troops, and His Excellency the Viceroy directed that the Maharaja's request should stand over until the question of the armament and employment of the non-Imperial Service Troops of Native States could be taken up as a whole.

The requests were accordingly considered by the Committee appointed to discuss the latter question. The Committee brought the following facts to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy :—

- (a) By the Kharita,* dated 24th February 1886, the Governor General repeated his acceptance of the obligation to assist His Highness contained in article 6 of the Treaty of the 13th January 1844. That article runs as follows :—

“ And whereas the British Government is bound by treaty to protect the person of His Highness the Maharaja, his heirs and successors, and to protect his dominions from foreign invasion, and to quell serious disturbances therein * * * (provisions for the reduction of the Maharaja's army) * * * the British Government engages on its part to assist His Highness therein should such aid appear to be required.

- (b) The experience of the Mutiny showed that the danger was not so much insurrection of the Gwalior people as mutiny of the Gwalior army.
- (c) We cannot believe that the forces of the Maharaja Scindia are insufficient to preserve order in the event of the withdrawal of his Imperial Service Troops. Taking the last armament return and excluding the Imperial Service Troops which will be withdrawn we find that the Maharaja has a large armed force in proportion to the number of his subjects, as is shown in the following table :—

						Armed men per population.
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	1 per 645
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 1,295
Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 663
Jaipur	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 515
Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 487
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 702
Patiala	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 427
Gwalior	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 412
Baroda	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 266
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 234
Rampur	..	..	..	..	..	1 „ 228

It was observed that these figures in the case of Gwalior excluded armed police and ordinary police, an additional force of nearly 10,000 men.

- (d) There will always be a brigade at Jhansi and at Mhow, and one regiment of the Central India Horse will always remain at Agra.
- Finally the Committee remarked that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was prepared to place an officer at the disposal of the Foreign Department to advise the Maharaja Scindia about a scheme of defence for Gwalior, but hoped that strict instructions would be given him as to the lines on which the scheme should be drawn, so that there might

be no clashing with our own policy and scheme. They also observed that an essential feature of the scheme of defence should be the extent to which, and the way in which, British troops should co-operate.

The Committee's views were accordingly submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, who decided that the Maharaja's requests could not be granted.

Local Governments and Political Officers were addressed in October 1909 with reference to applications from Native States for the supply of arms. They were reminded that it was contrary to the accepted policy to strengthen the armament of Native States, and their attention was drawn to the necessity of enforcing the rule that, when arms are supplied from a Government arsenal, an equal number of old arms in the possession of a Native State should be surrendered, credit for old arms being allowed to the extent of their value to Government at the time of their surrender after deducting the cost of breaking up such as are only fit to be destroyed.

As regards the supply of small arm ammunition from British arsenals the Government of India proposed that in future the number of rounds for which Political Officers might indent on the Ordnance Department direct should be reduced from 40 to 20 rounds a year for each arm, the supply being contingent on the return of an equal number of fired cases. Local Governments and Political Officers were asked whether there was any objection to the introduction of such a rule.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in his reply, dated the 23rd June 1904,

Guns and ordnance stores.

Supply of artillery to Rampur.

to Lord Curzon's letter of the 27th April of the same year on the general question of the expansion of the Imperial Defence Scheme asked that his artillery, which consisted of 28 pieces of muzzle-loading cannon which were very old and worn out, might be replaced by a lighter and uniform pattern of cannon—9 or 10 pounder smooth-bore guns from the rejected stock in Government arsenals. After consultation with the Government of the United Provinces the Government of India presented the Nawab with six-smooth-bore 9-pounder bronze guns in exchange for an equal number of the old cannon in his possession. The Secretary of State noticed that in the administration report of the State for the year ending 30th September 1904 it was stated that the Rampur State was being supplied with six new guns, and called for a report of the circumstances in which the Government of India decided to present the State with these guns. The matter was explained to the Secretary of State, and he was informed that the principle of limiting the supply of artillery to Native States to smooth-bore guns in numbers not exceeding their requirements for saluting purposes had not been departed from in this case.

In 1906 the War Office, London, received an application from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, London, for permission

Supply of mekometers.

to manufacture from time to time mekometers of service pattern for supply to Native States. The Secretary of State enquired whether the Government of India had any objection to the permission being granted, or considered that the stores in question should be supplied through the India Office. The Government of India replied that it was contrary to recognised practice to permit the supply of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores to Native States otherwise than through British Arsenals, and enquired whether orders for mekometers had been received from any particular Native State. On the Secretary of State replying that the instruments were said to have been ordered for Gwalior the Government of India intimated that they were prepared to permit the supply as a special case, on the understanding that the order was a small one and that the Secretary of State saw no objection, but they added that in future they desired to maintain the principle that ordnance stores must be obtained through the Government of India, and that the Maharaja Scindia would be so informed. The Secretary of State accordingly allowed the instruments to be supplied to the three States (Gwalior, Chamba and Orchha) which had ordered them, but agreed that in future the principle above mentioned should be maintained. The Native States concerned were informed accordingly.

THE MALWA OPIUM TRADE.*

The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India were

Restriction of exports to China.

informed in March 1908 that negotiations had been in progress between His Majesty's

Government and the Government of China with a view to the restriction of the importation of Indian opium into China, in the course of which a definite proposal had been made by His Majesty's Government, and accepted by the Government of China, to the effect that a progressive decrease would be enforced for the next three years in the amount of opium exported from India to countries beyond the seas.

It was stated that the Government of India had given their most careful

Government policy announced—1908.

consideration to the distribution of the loss of revenue which this reduction in

exports must entail; that orders had already issued for the curtailment of the area on which poppy was grown in Bengal and the United Provinces, and for a radical reduction in the amount of Benares and Patna opium which would be offered for sale; and that, as British India was thus undertaking a full share of the total loss, the Native States must be called upon, if necessary, to make a proportionate sacrifice.

The Agents to the Governor General were accordingly informed that it had been decided to sell only 46,800 chests of Bengal opium in 1908, and to restrict the export of Malwa opium from India for the three years 1908, 1909 and 1910 to 15,100, 13,600 and 12,100 chests respectively, and they were asked to communicate the purport of this decision, with the reasons underlying it, to the Native States affected, and to make the facts known to the chief merchants and others concerned in the trade.

In consequence of the necessity of effecting further reductions in the

1910.

exports to China the Government contemplated an allocation of the exports for 1911-

1913 as follows :—

	Bengal.						Malwa (including Baroda).
1911	36,000 chests	..	..	..	..	..	10,600
1912	32,400 "	..	..	..	..	..	9,100
1913	28,800 "	..	..	..	..	..	7,600

It was represented that a sudden contraction of the Malwa exports would tell hardly on the Darbars and traders. The Government of India therefore reconsidered the matter, and decided that the export should be redistributed as follows :—

	Bengal.						Malwa (including Baroda).
1911	31,440 chests	..	..	..	..	..	15,160
1912	26,520 "	..	..	..	..	..	14,980
1913	21,540 "	..	..	..	..	..	14,860

The Agents to the Governor General were desired to communicate this concession to the Darbars concerned, who should be given to understand that no further concession could be made, and that if cultivation should increase in consequence of the increased allotments this would not be regarded as any reason for not carrying out further large reductions in the number of chests to be exported in 1914 and following years. It was added that, if the Darbars chose to allow poppy cultivation to go on unchecked, they would have to face the responsibility for the glutted market which must ensue. In conclusion, the Government of India wished it to be clearly understood that the concession made was not intended as a recognition of claims to compensation on behalf of Darbars, and that no such claims could be entertained, that Government much regretted that the Darbars should suffer any loss, but it was China that was now moving against the opium trade, and China's liberty in this respect was unassailable. It was pointed out that it was due to the efforts of the Government of India that a system of gradual reductions in, rather than a sudden stoppage of, the export trade had been arranged; that the loss which accrued from China's action in this respect was being seriously felt by Government, and

* For a general treatment of the question, see Finance Department Summary.

the Darbars would have to bear their share ; and, finally, that the Government of India had shown every consideration to the Darbars in the present allotments, and trusted that they, in their turn, would co-operate with Government in a similar spirit.

Meanwhile important events had been happening in the Malwa opium trade. During the year 1909 the price of Malwa opium in China advanced rapidly

Events in 1910.

until it reached the unprecedentedly high figure of some Rs. 3,800 per chest. Owing to the existence of very large stocks of opium in the hands of the local dealers, the price of opium in Malwa was only slightly affected, and remained at some Rs. 700—800 per chest. The Government duty being only Rs. 600 per chest a very large margin of profit was left for the traders who were fortunate in having secured the right, by the early payment of the Government duty, to export their opium to China, and, soon as the trade obtained information that the right to priority of export to China would continue to be determined in 1911 by the date of presentation of hundi, a rush of applications for passports took place during the first 10 days of November 1909. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India met the situation by prohibiting the acceptance of further hundis, and his action was confirmed by the Government of India. The fact that the mere right of export had become a valuable privilege gave rise to a number of questions* which had a political bearing.

(a) Early in 1910 certain Darbars† sought to participate in the unexpected profits of the traders by the imposition of additional export duties on all opium leaving their States, and the Gwalior Darbar prohibited the export of opium except to China. The Agent to the

Imposition of additional duties by Darbars.

† Jaora, Rutlam, Indore, Kota, Dhar, Gwalior.

Governor General in Central India, in reporting the imposition of additional export duties of varying amounts by these States, suggested that no immediate inconvenience to Government need be anticipated, but that a difficult situation might arise in and after 1912, when, it had been announced, Government intended to substitute a system under which the right of export from Malwa to China would be decided by tender for the present system under which Government was content with a fixed duty of Rs. 600 per chest. The imposition of increased duties in Malwa would increase the cost price of opium in Bombay, and might therefore be expected to affect the tenders.

The Government of India replied that, as at present advised, and without in any way prejudicing their liberty of action against the imposition of exorbitant duties by Darbars, they were not prepared to demur at this stage to the action which the Darbars had thought fit to take. At the same time it was pointed out that this decision did not refer to the case of opium which the Government of India might decide to purchase direct from Malwa for excise purposes. In respect of this opium, the purchase of which in Malwa was clearly in the interests of the Darbars, the Government of India considered that they could fairly claim exemption from the enhanced duties which the Darbars had imposed. The Agent to the Governor General was requested to explain this to the Darbars, and to suggest to the Gwalior Darbar that the prohibition which they had imposed on export except to China should not be made applicable to any excise opium which the Government of India might require. It was explained that the Darbars would not of course be able to discriminate, when the opium left Malwa, whether it was going to China or was to be diverted for consumption in Bombay, but they would doubtless be prepared to refund the increase of duty on such purchases as the Government of India might make in Malwa instead of in the Bombay warehouse.

With reference to a suggestion made by the Agent to the Governor General that it should be at once announced that a minimum upset price would be fixed on the introduction of the tender system, it was explained that the intention of the Government of India was to sell the right of export to those merchants who tendered the largest addition to the pass duty, which the Government of India reserved the right to vary as circumstances might suggest. It was pointed out

* The relaxation of the rule which required that opium should be exported from Malwa within three months of the presentation of hundi is not dealt with in this Summary, since it was a matter primarily concerning the trade, and did not involve political considerations.

that Rs. 600 was the present duty and Rs. 800 was to be the duty for the chests which had been promised priority in 1912; but that the Government of India were not in a position to state what the general rate of duty in and after 1912 would be, but whatever it was it would be treated as the minimum upset price under the tender system.

(b) It was further reported that, in consequence of the varying rates of duty imposed by the different Darbars, certain merchants had applied for permission to

Right to transfer hundis admitted. export their opium, not from the scales at which they had originally tendered their hundis, but from other scales where the duty was lighter. The Agent to the Governor-General intimated that there was, in his opinion, no valid reason why such applications should be refused, and that he would sanction them unless he received orders to the contrary. His action was approved by the Government of India.

A large proportion of the hundis covering chests which were due for export in 1910 and 1911 had been issued at sub-agencies situated in Gwalior territory. The Gwalior Darbar had imposed greater additional exports than any other State, and was therefore particularly liable to be affected by this decision, against which it lodged an unsuccessful protest.

(c) At Indore the scales are situated within the limits of the Residency Bazzars, and certain traders began to move their opium into the Residency area, in order to escape the imposition of additional duties by the Indore Darbar. The Indore Residency Bazzars are not intended to become a centre of trade to the detriment of the Darbar, and the Darbar asked that measures should be taken to prevent the import of opium into the Residency area except on the way to the scales. The Government of India agreed that this importation should be checked, and the Indore Residency Bazzars Law was amended accordingly.

(d) Meanwhile the price of opium in China showed no tendency to fall, a large surplus over the budgetted figures was realised at the Government opium sales in Calcutta, and the Darbars took stock of the position.

Representations by the Gwalior and Indore Darbars. The Gwalior Darbar submitted a detailed representation in May 1910, dealing with two main subjects:

- (1) the measures which the Darbar considered to be necessary in order that due effect might be given to the directions and warnings as to regulating the production of opium which had been conveyed by the Government of India;
- (2) suggestions for mitigating the loss of revenue which the Darbar would experience as the result of the gradual extinction of the China opium trade.

The proposals advanced by the Darbar under the former head were:—

- (1) that the annual allotment of chests should be distributed between the exporting States in due proportion;
- (2) that the new production should also be determined and apportioned among the producing States; and
- (3) that Government should take the earliest possible opportunity for the publication of definite data, both as to the total Malwa allotment for each year down to that which was to witness the total extinction of the trade with China, and also as to the share of Malwa in the market that would remain after the China trade had been eliminated.

The proposals of the Darbar under the second head were:—

- (1) that Government should forego the pass duty of Rs. 600 per chest on Malwa opium intended for China, leaving it to the Darbar to make their own arrangements for levying duty on opium when it leaves their State;
- (2) that, as an alternative, Government should not touch the pass duty over and above Rs. 600 per chest in and after the year 1912, when the tender system would be in force; and

- (3) that the market left after the export to China ceases completely should be shared equally and freely between Malwa and Bengal.

The Agent to the Governor-General supported the request of the Darbar that information should be given as to the amount of opium which it would be permissible to export from Malwa to China after the year 1913. He added that the trade, though speculative, was in very close touch with the cultivators of opium in Malwa, and that the bare announcement of the figures would be more likely to be effectual in regulating the cultivation of opium than any efforts at suppression which could be made by the Darbars, unless the traders were at the same time convinced that a diminution in the production of opium would favour their own interests. He did not consider that an apportionment of chests between various Darbars would be practicable owing to peculiar local conditions, and the distribution and situation of the scales.

With reference to the other proposals of the Gwalior Darbar the Agent to the Governor-General suggested that the question of offering compensation to the Darbars should be reconsidered, if high prices continued to prevail. The course which he recommended was that the States should be informed that Government were willing to allot to them a reasonable share in the profits that would accrue in and after 1912 under the tender system, so long as abnormally high prices were obtained for Malwa opium in China. This allotment, he proposed, should be effected by the capitalisation of the estimated loss of revenue to the Darbars on the basis of either 20 years' purchase as a maximum or 10 years' as a minimum, as circumstances might permit. It was shown that, allowing for the Baroda share in the exports, the cost of compensation at 20 years' purchase would amount approximately to Rs. 828 per chest on the opium which would, according to the information at his disposal, be exported under the tender system, while a less sum would still afford very considerable relief to the Darbars, many of whom were seriously affected by the prospective diminution of their revenues. He did not consider that the computation of the losses of the States would present insuperable difficulties, and indicated that the equitable division of the unexpected profits of Government, within the limits proposed, would be productive of excellent political results. He suggested that, in return for a concession of this kind, the Darbars might fairly be required to remove all export duties on opium, and reported that there was reason to believe that the Darbars were contemplating the imposition of still further enhanced export duties.

In June 1910 the Agent to the Governor-General submitted a representation on similar lines from the Indore Council of Regency. The requests preferred covered much the same ground as the representation of the Gwalior Darbar, and the Agent to the Governor-General did not consider it necessary to modify, or to add to, the comments and suggestions which he had made in connection with the Gwalior representation.

In September 1910 the decisions and remarks of the Government of India on certain of the questions raised in the representations of the Gwalior and Indore Darbars were communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General, and he was informed that orders on their representations on the question of compensation for the loss which they suffered in consequence of the restriction of the China opium trade would be communicated to him later. The matter was still under consideration when this Summary was prepared.

As regards the proposal of the Gwalior and Indore Darbars that the whole allotment of chests for export from Malwa should be distributed between the exporting States in due proportion, and that the new production should also be determined and apportioned among the producing States, it was explained that hitherto the Malwa trade had been treated as a whole, and that the Government of India had declined to interfere in the details of the business either as between Darbars, or as between merchants, or as between merchants and Darbars, and that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, this was the only safe and practicable policy. It was added that the task of distributing chests or cultivation as between States would be impracticable, particularly if, as was understood to be the case, it was only in the larger self-contained States, such as Gwalior and Indore, and in them not completely, that the opium produced in the State was weighed at scales situated in the State. The Government of India regretted, therefore, that they found themselves unable to accede to the request of the Darbars, which would entail a task beyond the power of Government.

With reference to their request to be supplied with exact information as to the number of chests to be allotted after 1913, the Agent to the Governor-General was instructed to inform the Gwalior Darbar that a gradual diminution of exports must be expected after 1913, but that nothing more definite had been settled. Finally, as regards the claim of the Gwalior and Indore Darbars to a proportionate share in the non-China markets, should the China market be closed, it was observed that those markets were already open to the Malwa trade, and that the Government of India had no desire to close them, but that it rested with the Malwa merchants to establish their footing there before any question of sharing the trade could profitably be discussed.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

In connection with the general policy of decentralization it was decided to consider, as individual cases came under notice, whether the authority to deal with each class of political pension should not be delegated to the Local Government or Administration concerned. The extent to which delegation has been found possible is shown in the following paragraphs.

The principles governing the devolution of these pensions were laid down by Sir Charles Wood in 1863; of these the more important are:—

- (i) except in special cases pensions should be limited to the lives of those enjoying them in 1863; but, when any portion is granted to the descendants of a pensioner, such pension should not exceed one half, or at the utmost three-fourths, of the first pension granted by the Supreme Government;
- (ii) when there is no male issue, a pension may be allowed to the widow, and if no widow, if necessary to the daughter of a pensioner;
- (iii) small pensions may be commuted to single payments of a gross sum, but not large pensions;
- (iv) in granting pensions, after the demise of those who were enjoying them in 1863, the condition of the family, and more particularly the possession of jagirs or other income derived from the State, should be taken into consideration;
- (v) in no cases is it expedient that pensions should be granted to collaterals, or that they should pass by adoption.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has been authorised to sanction the continuance of these pensions on the condition that the principles enunciated by Sir Charles Wood are strictly observed, that a pension shall not be granted to a family jointly and continued in full till the death of the last survivor, and that all pensions are granted subject to the usual condition that they are liable to any taxation that is or may hereafter be imposed by law. Reference will as heretofore be made to the Government of India, (a) when the total amount of the pension to be continued exceeds Rs. 5,000 a year; (b) when resumption of a pension is contemplated; and (c) when there is a doubt as to heirship.

On the death of a pensioner one-third of the original amount of the stipend is invariably resumed. The Government of the United Provinces have been authorised, on the death of a pensioner, to sanction the continuance, subject to the usual condition of liability to taxation, of such portion of the lapsed stipend as may be permissible under the rule indicated above in all cases except those in which the total amount to be so continued exceeds Rs. 100 a month.

The Commissioner of Lucknow has also been authorised, on the death of a pensioner, to sanction the continuance of such portions of lapsed pensions as may be available for distribution under the rules, in all cases in which the total amount to be continued does not exceed Rs. 25 a month.

With a view to improving the miserable and hopeless condition of members of the branch of the ex-Royal family of Delhi residing at Benares in the buildings known as the Shivala quarter, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces

Measures for the improvement of the position of the Benares branch of the ex-Royal family of Delhi.

recommended the following proposals for the consideration of the Government of India :—

- (i) that the existing pensions, amounting to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, should be regarded as a permanent provision for the family, subject to re-allotment at the discretion of the Local Government on failure of heirs, the present rule whereby one-third of the original pension is reduced in cases of succession being abolished ;
- (ii) that the original Government usufruct grant of 12 bighas of land which forms part of the Shivala property should be sold, with the exception of certain mosques, a temple, etc., to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares for Rs. 1,09,843, and that the proceeds should be utilised to provide perpetual additional pensions calculated at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the sums assessed for compensation to the members of the family who would be dispossessed of their holdings, cash payments being given in lieu of perpetual pensions in special cases at the discretion of the Local Government.

In recommending these proposals to the Secretary of State the Government of India pointed out that the Oudh Pension Rules, whereby one-third of the original pension is reduced on succession, were applied to this family in 1886, and that the consistent policy of Government in the past has been to allow the family to sink into insignificance by the gradual reduction of their pensions, in order that its members may eventually merge in the general population. Although proposal (1) was opposed to this policy, yet the Government of India considered that, in view of the deplorable condition of the family and the necessity for taking special measures for their regeneration, the operation of the Oudh Pension Rules might with advantage be temporarily suspended so far as the pensions of the Benares Branch of the family were concerned, subject to further reconsideration when the effect of the measures now proposed could be gauged.

The Secretary of State agreed to the proposals on the understanding that the suspension of the Oudh Pension Rules was only temporary.

Power has been delegated to the Commissioner of Benares to sanction the continuance of portions of lapsed pensions to members of this family in accordance with the above arrangement, provided that the total amount to be continued does not exceed Rs. 25 a month.

These are life pensions. The Government of the United Provinces have been authorised to sanction their continu-

Pensions of the Safwi family.

ance on the understanding that, except in very special cases, the pensions will lapse to Government on the death of the present holders, and that they will, as usual, be liable to taxation.

These pensions are hereditary ; succession is confined to real issue, and the right of adoption is disallowed. On the

Pensions of the Gosain families in Bundelkhand.

failure of male issue of a deceased pensioner the grant ordinarily lapses to Government, and this general principle is, except in rare and special circumstances, applicable to all cases. Power to sanction the continuance of these pensions has been delegated to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, on the understanding that the principles indicated above are observed, and that the pensions are granted subject to the usual conditions as regards taxation.

Power has been delegated to the Government of Bengal to sanction the con-

Pensions to certain members and dependents of the Oudh family.

tinuance, where necessary, of political pensions enjoyed (1) by the *nikah* wives, sons, daughters, grandsons, grand-daughters, daughters-in-law, and great grand-children, and (2) by officers, servants, and dependents, of the late King of Oudh, on the understanding that the principles hitherto observed are strictly enforced ; that the total amount of the pension to be continued does not in any case exceed Rs. 5,000 a year ; and that all the pensions are granted subject to the usual conditions that they are liable to any taxation that is or may hereafter be imposed by law.

Power has been delegated to the Bengal Government to sanction, on the

Compassionate allowances to destitute servants and dependents of ladies of the Mysore family.

death of a lady of the Mysore family who is in receipt of a political pension from Government, the grant of compassionate allowances to such of her actual

servants and dependents as may be left destitute by her death. Such power has been delegated on the understanding that the principles hitherto observed are strictly adhered to; that the total amount of the allowance to be granted does not in any case exceed Rs. 500 a year; and that all allowances are granted subject to the usual condition that they are liable to any taxation that is or may hereafter be imposed by law.

The Government of India have delegated authority to the Bombay Government to sanction funeral grants to descendants of the ex-Amirs of Sind, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) that the restriction proposed by Sir Evans James in paragraph 72 of his report No. 322, dated the 8th August 1893, is not infringed, i.e., that grants are not made to others than those to whom he suggested they should be restricted;
- (2) that the Local Government's powers are limited to sanctioning grants of not more than Rs. 500 in each case; and
- (3) that the powers delegated extend only to grants to pensioners and their wives.

In September 1908 it was represented by the Local Government that the pensions which had been granted to members of the ex-Royal family of Burma residing in that Province in 1886 had

Increase of pensions and allowances of the members of the ex-Royal family of Burma. proved quite insufficient for their maintenance, with the result that most of the pensioners were involved in debt and difficulties and were constantly applying for increased allowances. The pensions granted in 1886 were moreover not founded upon any particular scale, and owing to the distinction which was made between the allowances drawn by pensioners residing in Mandalay and those residing elsewhere many anomalies and invidious differences had arisen between the stipends drawn by members of equal rank in different places which it was most desirable to remove. The matter was brought prominently to notice during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Burma in 1907, when a number of the members of the ex-Royal family submitted petitions to His Excellency and to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for an enhancement of their pensions. The Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that the pensioners were for the most part in poor circumstances, and in most cases were entirely dependent upon their pensions for their support. It was also reported that the pensioners had behaved with praiseworthy loyalty and with due regard to the wishes of Government during the past period of twenty years since the annexation of Upper Burma; in fact that their conduct from a political point of view had been excellent. In view of these considerations, which, it was submitted, had given them a good claim to indulgent treatment, the Lieutenant-Governor submitted certain detailed proposals for reclassifying the pensions in accordance with the relative rank and standing of the recipients, and for increasing with effect from the 1st October 1908 the pensions of members of some of the classes, to enable them to live in comparative comfort and to free them from the cares of financial embarrassment.

The Government of India agreed to the proposals of the Local Government, which involved a total increased expenditure of Rs. 39,000 a year, on the understanding that on the death of the present incumbents every opportunity would be taken of reducing the general scale of pensions. The Government of India also agreed to two other connected proposals of the Local Government: (1) that in future pensions granted for life to male members of the family should not be reduced or discontinued if the pensioner obtains service under Government, the present rule on the subject not being calculated to encourage stipendiaries to take up employment under Government or to seek advancement in Government service; and (2) that in place of the present rule, under which educational allowances cease at 20 years of age, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor should be empowered to extend, at his discretion, the period for which such allowances may be drawn.

For similar reasons the Government of India have sanctioned increases in the pensions of members of the ex-Royal family of Burma residing at Calcutta on the same scale as those residing in Burma, involving a total increase of expenditure of

Increase of the pensions of members of the ex-Royal family of Burma residing at Calcutta.
Rs. 4,560 a year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Government of India addressed the Secretary of State in 1909 on the subject of introducing certain amendments in the Political Department Memorial Rules governing the submission or withholding of petitions, etc., addressed to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, and His Majesty the King. The attention of the Government of India had been drawn to the increasing number of appeals and other memorials, mainly relating to rights in land or to boundaries, emanating from Native States under the political control of the Government of Bombay, which had been referred to the Governor-General in Council for decision or for transmission to His Majesty's Secretary of State, and, as some reduction in the number of such references appeared to be called for in the interests both of good government and of the petitioners themselves, the following amendments were decided upon after discussion with the Bombay Government and were accepted by the Secretary of State :—

The first amendment, viz., of rule 6 (5), which is of general application, provides for vesting in Local Governments, Administrations, etc., power to withhold a memorial addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State, when such memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals ; provided that the Local Government, administration, or Political Officer, as the case may be, may, at discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or if other good cause is shown.

The following special rule applying to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay has also been added :—

“(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, and no appeal shall lie to the Government of India, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained :—

- (a) Giras cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Hozur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.
- (b) Giras cases in States below class IV, in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.
- (c) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State, and such appeals shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of rules 6 and 7. This rule shall not apply to—

- (a) appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules ;
- (b) memorials of the class specially reserved in rule IV of the rules published with Home Department notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905 ;
- (c) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.”

Rule 9 (2), part II, of the Memorial rules was also amended so as to provide that, when, in the exercise of the option therein given, an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State.

On the 10th December 1906 a convention was concluded with the French administration for a term of six years with effect from the 1st January 1907 for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contraband opium into Chandernagore.

Foreign Settlements.

Opium convention with the French administration at Chandernagore.

In 1907 the Governor of the French Settlements in India informed the Government of India that he had taken measures to prevent the French Settlements from becoming centres of intrigue against British rule and had issued rules to regulate the possession, sale and manufacture of arms and ammunition in French territory. The Governor was thanked for his action.

Rules regulating the possession, sale and manufacture of firearms in French territory.

In 1907 the Governor of the French Settlements in India proposed the demarcation of the French *loges* at Dacca by a joint commission of British and French delegates. He was informed that any finding as to the boundaries of the lands attached to the *loges* arrived at by two British officers acting in consultation with the Administrator of Chandernagore and the French officer in charge of Public Works in that Dependency would not be binding on the proprietors of the estates bordering on the said lands, unless these proceedings were conducted under the provisions of the Bengal Survey Act [V (B. C.) of 1879], and he was asked to consent to this being done.

The Governor of the French Settlements intimated that his Government would willingly comply with the suggestion of the Government of India for the delimitation of the boundaries of the *loges* at Dacca, were it not that the carrying out of the proposal by means of a cadastral survey would only fix the limits of different properties situated in the same territory, and would be binding only on one Government and could not be held to apply to the delimitation of the territory of a foreign nation. In a subsequent letter the Governor suggested, with a view to preventing any encroachments on the *loges* in question, that a joint Commission of British and French delegates should be appointed to delimitate the boundaries of the *loges* without prejudice to the jurisdictional rights of either party. He expressed the intention of re-opening the whole matter of the status of the French *loges* in India. A copy of the correspondence was forwarded to the Secretary of State, who was asked whether the Governor's proposal for a joint Commission should be accepted, and whether in the event of the French Republic addressing His Majesty's Government on the general question it should be taken up and settled.

The Secretary of State agreed to the proposal that the Government of India should allow the Local Government to authorise a Revenue officer to investigate the boundaries of the *loges* at Dacca with a French officer similarly deputed by the French authorities, on the understanding that the enquiry would be confined to a report on the Dacca *loges*, and that the issue would be exclusively one of the limits of the plots of land known as Farasganj and Farshisbag. The arrangement was accepted by the Governor of the French Settlements, and the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam were requested to settle the necessary details in direct communication with the Administrator of Chandernagore.

In July 1908 the representatives of the two Governments arrived at a joint agreement as to the position the boundaries of the two French *loges*, and signed a plan on which those boundaries were marked. A report on the subject was sent to the Secretary of State on the 28th January 1909. A reply has not yet been received.

The Russian Government represented in 1908 that their commercial interests had been increasing at Calcutta and gradually diminishing at Bombay, and asked whether there would be any objection to the transfer of their Consulate-General from Bombay to Calcutta. The Government of India informed His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the trade returns hardly suggested any urgent need for the change, and that from the local point of view they would much prefer that existing arrangements should stand unchanged. If, however, His Majesty's Government decided for reasons of Imperial policy that the request should not be refused, the Government of India would suggest that Russia should be asked to allow as a *quid pro quo* the appointment of a British Consul at Tashkent. The Secretary of State informed the London Foreign Office that, while recognising the force of the objections taken by the Government of India to the proposed change on local grounds, he considered that the request was one which it would be difficult to refuse. He was not prepared to raise any objection to the arrangement which maintains the established principle that foreign

Russian Consulate-General.

Consulates in India must be confined to the seaboard ; but he thought it might possibly be well to intimate to the Russian Government that objection will certainly be made by the Government of India if as the result of the transfer of the Consulate-General to Calcutta a further demand is received for a Russian Consular representative at Bombay. The Consulate-General was transferred to Calcutta in March 1910.

CEREMONIAL MATTERS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales landed at Bombay on the 9th November 1905, where they were met by many of the local Chiefs. They visited many of the most important places in British India, and several Native States in Rajputana and Central India in addition to Mysore and Hyderabad. Darbars were arranged for the purpose of meeting the Native Chiefs, and visits were exchanged in Calcutta with the Tashi Lama of Tibet and the Tongs a Penlop of Bhutan. Burma was also visited, a special Darbar being held for the purpose of meeting the Native Chiefs of that province.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan visited India from January to March 1907. A full account of his visit will be found in the Afghanistan Summary.

His Excellency received frequent visits from Native Chiefs at Calcutta and Simla, and also at Agra on the occasion of the visit of the Amir. He also visited Kashmir in the autumn of 1906, and Hyderabad and Burma in the autumn of 1907. Jodhpur and Bikaner were visited in 1908, and in the autumn of 1909 His Excellency undertook a prolonged tour, visiting Alwar, Jaipur and Udaipur in Rajputana, Gwalior and Bhopal in Central India, Baroda, Mysore and Madras. The Chiefs of Travancore and Cochin were received and visited at Madras, and on the way from Baroda to Mysore His Excellency visited Goa in Portuguese India. The speeches delivered by His Excellency at these places have been printed in a separate volume.

In the course of his tours Lord Minto noted with regret that there appeared to be a tendency to devote too little attention to matters of ceremonial. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner found occasion to invite His Excellency's attention to this matter. Lord Minto's views are expressed in the following letter addressed to the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India in April 1910. The letter from His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to which reference is made is not reproduced here :

It has recently been brought to notice that certain Ruling Chiefs feel as a grievance a tendency, which they think that they observe, on the part of Political Officers to reduce the number of occasions on which ceremonial is observed, and to regard strict adherence to etiquette in matters of ceremonial as a matter of something less than major importance. In this connection I am to enclose an extract from a letter recently addressed by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to His Excellency the Viceroy.

From the experience gained during his recent tour His Excellency is disposed to think that there may be some cause for the anxiety of the Chiefs on this score. Nor is it surprising that it should be so. With the increase of informal friendly intercourse between Ruling Chiefs and their Political Officers, a certain laxity towards ceremonial may not unnaturally creep in, or a disposition may grow up, as a result of the spread of modern education, to regard oriental custom in such matters as tending to become obsolete.

The Governor-General in Council has no desire to institute enquiries of a general character as to the ceremonial observed on particular occasions. Such enquiries might very well cause much unsettlement and give rise to demands which could not be conceded by the paramount power and could not be rejected without causing some humiliation to the Chiefs. But he desires to impress most forcibly on all Political Officers the great importance of maintaining ceremonials in accordance with ancient custom, and of doing nothing to lower the position of our loyal Ruling Chiefs in the eyes of their subjects. In the Proclamation of 1858 Her Majesty Queen Victoria said, " We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own." And in the message to the Princes and Peoples of India in 1908 His Majesty the King-Emperor said, " The rights and privileges of the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs have been respected, preserved and guarded. "

The Government of India must leave it to the Agents to the Governor-General and local officers to decide in what cases questions should be taken up and settled in conference with the Darbar. Certain general observations may, however, be offered:—

- (1) in all cases the practice which governs the exchange of first calls between Chiefs and Political Officers should be recorded in detail and should be invariably followed in future in that State;
- (2) great care should be taken not to permit any new customs to grow up during a minority;
- (3) it is desirable to rehearse the proceedings beforehand when occasions of important ceremonial arise;
- (4) decisions should be made on the merits of each case with reference to the custom of the particular State; reliance should not be placed on comparisons with the procedure followed in other States;
- (5) in all cases the questions in issue should be fully and frankly talked over with the Darbar.

His Highness the Raja of Sirmur asked in 1905 for a reconsideration of the decision of 1894, under which the Rajas of Mandi and Sirmur are regarded by the Government of India as equal in rank and

honour and alternately interchange places at Darbars and on official ceremonial occasions. His Highness's reasons for asking for a reconsideration were that since the decision was given the Sirmur State had entered into closer co-operation with the supreme Government by the enrolment of a body of Sappers and Miners who rendered valuable service in the Tirah campaign, and were employed on the construction of the Kohat-Thal and Khushalgarh railways, while the Mandi State did not participate in the defence of the Empire. These reasons were not considered to afford an argument in favour of revision of the previous orders, and the Punjab Government were informed accordingly.

In October 1906 Raja Kirti Sah of Tehri raised the questions of the grant to him of the privilege of a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy, and of his claim to precedence over the Maharaja of Benares on ceremonial occasions. In support of his requests he urged that Chiefs of the Punjab of equal standing were granted the privilege of return visits from the Viceroy, and that his father had precedence over the Maharaja of Benares at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877. It was decided that neither privilege could be granted.

Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan, Heir-apparent and Regent of the Maler Kotla State, asked for a reconsideration of orders on the subjects of a return visit from the Viceroy to the Chief of Maler Kotla, and the precedence of the Nawab of Maler Kotla over the Rajas of Mandi and Nahan (Sirmur). The arguments adduced by the Sahibzada in support of the former were that the Raja of Jind and the Nawab of Maler Kotla received return visits from the Governor-General on the 13th October 1865, and that the Raja of Faridkote who is lower in precedence than the Nawab is granted the privilege of a return visit. As regards the latter the claim was based on ceremonial precedents, the fact that in 1864, when the Raja of Nahan's salute was only seven guns, that of the Nawab of Maler Kotla was nine, and the maintenance of Imperial Service Troops by the Maler Kotla State. The Punjab Government in forwarding the representation fully answered the contentions of the Regent whose petitions were rejected after due consideration.

The question of the grant of rewards to Gwalior subjects by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia was raised in 1907. The view taken by His Highness was that, while there was a complete and effective system of punishments in his State, following that in force in British India, there was no corresponding system of rewards. He had therefore formulated a scheme for the grant by him of certain titles and honours as rewards to his subjects for services rendered to the Darbar. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India was informed that the Government of India were most anxious to meet His Highness's wishes, and the following orders were communicated on each of the Maharaja's proposals:—

- "I. Titles.—There is no objection to the Maharaja bestowing the titles mentioned on the condition that they are conferred only on his own subjects, with discretion.

"II. Honours.—The majority of the proposed rewards under this head are of the nature of oriental distinctions, and there is no objection to their bestowal at His Highness's discretion on his own subjects, with the exception of the medal or badge and the '*Mansib-i-Aswadi*' or 'Order of the Snake.' These stand on a different footing, as they are not oriental in their conception, and the Government of India would have to consider the matter further. The constitution of an order especially appears to be open to some misconception, as it is desirable in such matters to regard His Majesty the King-Emperor as the supreme fountain of honour, and Gwalior subjects are as eligible for the existing Indian Orders as any other subjects of the Indian Empire. There may not be the same objection to the grant of a badge of the trefoil type, and if the Maharaja desires to press for either or both of these decorations, a separate communication will be addressed to you on this subject."

The Maharaja expressed his grateful acknowledgment of the way in which his proposals had been received, and at the same time pressed for sanction for the institution of both the medal and the badge. The matter was then further considered in consultation with certain Political Officers, and in March 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General was told that His Excellency the Viceroy much regretted that he was unable to accede to the Maharaja's wish to institute an Order, or a decoration with different classes in the nature of an Order, and that a further communication would be made as to the question of His Highness granting medals pure and simple which carry with them no rank. In November 1903 the Agent to the Governor-General enquired whether there was any chance of an early decision in regard to the grant of medals, and was informed that until the Maharaja moved again the matter should be allowed to rest, that there was very little, if any, chance of a decision favourable to His Highness, and that the Government of India thought it better that the question should not be pursued.

Upon a representation from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Local Governments and Political Officers were informed in 1908 that the wishes of a Chief of a State should, as a rule, be ascertained informally and privately before any one of his subjects or officials is recommended for an Indian title, unless in any particular case special reasons exist to the contrary; and that it is especially desirable that this procedure should be followed when the proposed title would confer upon the recipient any apparent official rank in the State.

In March 1908 the Resident at Baroda forwarded a translation of the rules relating to the Councils Act, passed by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, for the formation of a Legislative Council to advise the State in matters pertaining to the making of laws, etc. The Resident was requested to inform the Darbar, with reference to a proposal to give the title of "Rao Bahadur" to elected members of Councils, that it appeared to the Government of India to be undesirable that a title such as "Rao Bahadur," which is granted by His Excellency the Viceroy, should be adopted.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana suggested in 1909 that a definite ruling should be issued whether the bestowal of *khil'ats* and presentation of *peshkash* should take place on the occasion of the installation of a Chief, or on his investiture with ruling powers. He was informed in reply that it was a matter on which different views had been held at different times, that the Government of India would prefer not to lay down any general rule, and that the question should be decided in each case in accordance with the previous customs of the State and the wishes of the Darbar concerned.

In May 1909 the Government of Bombay forwarded an application from Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia at Bombay, for permission to accept the decoration of the Order of the Lion and the Sun of the Third Class which His Majesty the Shah proposed to confer upon him in recognition of his services in con-

Grant of titles by the British Government to subjects or officials of Native States.

Grant of a British title by the Baroda Darbar.

Bestowal of khillats and presentation of peshkash.

Refusal to permit Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia at Bombay, to accept a Persian decoration.

nection with the Persian Consulate at Bombay. It was held that clause 2 (3) of the Regulations respecting Foreign Orders did not apply in this case, as the Government of India did not recognise any diplomatic status in Consuls in India, and on this ground similar requests had been refused in the past. The Government of India, however, saw no objection to the inclusion of cases of this kind within the purview of clause 2 (3) of the Regulations, but as the point was not free from doubt it was thought desirable to refer the matter for the orders of His Majesty's Government. This was accordingly done, and in August 1909 the Secretary of State for India replied that His Majesty's Government were unable to permit the Consul to accept the decoration, as service in a Consular capacity could not be regarded as service "in an Embassy or Legation" within the meaning of the Regulations respecting Foreign Orders. The Bombay Government were addressed in this sense and were requested to inform the Mirza that the Regulations precluded the submission of his name to the King for the required permission to accept and wear the decoration in question.

At the instance of the Political Resident at Aden and of the Commissioner in Sind, the Bombay Government in 1906-07 raised the question of the status of these officers in the matter of visits of ceremony between themselves and officers of the

Interchange of visits of ceremony between British Indian officials and officers of the British Navy.

Royal and Foreign Navies.

In addressing the Secretary of State for India on the subject the Government of India took occasion to include the cases of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and of the Political Resident and Consul-General in the Persian Gulf. It was pointed out how, according to the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1906, these Lieutenant-Governors suffered in point of precedence with the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces. The opinion was expressed that in Indian waters the Royal Warrant of Precedence which contains the special orders for India should govern all ceremonials, and it was accordingly recommended that for the purposes of Article 99 of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions the Lieutenant-Governors in question might be classed as Governors, and with regard to the other officers, viz., the Commissioner in Sind, the Political Resident at Aden, and the Political Resident and Consul-General in the Persian Gulf, that, in view of the importance of their respective charges, they should be classed as Lieutenant-Governors and included in Article 99, 7 (b) of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, as has been done in the case of the Commissioner of Wei-hai-Wei.

The arrangement arrived at with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty was as follows :—

- (a) the words " Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma " will be added to Article 99, 7(a) of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, which defines the meaning of the term " Governor " in the Regulations ;
- (b) instructions will be issued to all ships on or passing through the East Indies Station to the following effect :—

" The interchange of visits with the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Residents at Aden and in the Persian Gulf, which is required by Article 99, King's Regulations, may be dispensed with in the case of vessels on passage. If the Captain of such a vessel should consider it desirable to pay such a visit, it will be understood to be unofficial, and will be returned at the option and convenience of the civil officer concerned. Where such visit by Captains of passing ships is not returned in person, an Aide-de-Camp, or some other officer, will be sent to make the explanation mentioned in paragraph 5, Article 99 of King's Regulations."

It was not intended to incorporate this latter arrangement in the King's Regulations.

DEPARTMENTAL HISTORY.

The tenure of the principal appointments under the Foreign Department during Lord Minto's Viceroyalty is shown in Appendix II.

A Manual of Instructions has been compiled under the orders of the Foreign Department for the guidance of officers of the Political Department. It is mainly a handbook of practice and procedure, with an introduction embodying the main principles which should guide Political Officers in their relations with the Darbars of Native States.

In 1897 the Government of India ordered that confidential reports on officers of the Political Department of the Government of India should be submitted

Confidential reports on officers.

annually in a prescribed form. It was found that these annual reports were not thoroughly satisfactory, as they were apt to be colourless. With His Excellency's approval the form was accordingly discontinued, and it was laid down that confidential reports should be submitted by reporting officers on their own transfer or departure on long leave, or on the transfer from the administration or departure on long leave of Political Officers serving under them. It was also decided that these reports should be on broad and general lines, and should invariably give an opinion as to an officer's fitness for promotion.

Certain rules regulating the admission of junior officers to the Department were issued in 1906. These were not found to be entirely satisfactory and the following revised rules drawn up after consultation with senior Political Officers were issued with His Excellency's approval in 1910. The principal changes were the substitution of the United Provinces for the Punjab as the field of training for military probationers, the prolongation of the period of training from one to two years, and the institution of an examination in Indian History and Political subjects for both classes of candidates after the first six months' service. The rules regarding marriage have also been made more strict.

RULES FOR CIVILIANS.

1. All applications for employment in the Political Department of the Government of India should be submitted officially through the proper channels, with information in the form attached.*

*Not printed.

Such applications will be considered in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, and each candidate will be duly informed, through the Local Government under which he is serving, of the result of his application.

2. The choice of probationers will ordinarily be made from officers of not more than three or four years' service, but the Governor-General in Council reserves full discretion to select any officer of any standing.

3. An officer will not be admitted to the Political Department unless he can speak Urdu fluently and in a manner befitting the occasion.

4. A married officer will not ordinarily be eligible for admission to the Political Department, and the name of an accepted candidate will ordinarily be removed from the list in the event of his marriage.

5. Officers selected for employment in the Political Department will be required to furnish, prior to actual appointment in the Department, a certificate of medical fitness signed by a Civil Surgeon.

6. An officer appointed to the Political Department will be on probation for a period of three years. During this period, reports on his work and general suitability for the Department will be submitted once every six months through the proper channels by the Political Officer under whom he is serving. Should any officer marry during this period he will ordinarily revert to his Province.

7. An officer will, on selection, be attached for six months to a selected Political Officer either in a Native State or on the Frontier for training in political work. At the end of this period his general knowledge of Indian History and Political subjects will be tested by an informal examination. The following works are specially recommended :—

FOR OFFICERS UNDER TRAINING IN A NATIVE STATE.

- (a) Lyall's "Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India."
- (b) The introduction to Aitchison's Treaties for Central India or Rajputana as the case may be; and
- (c) the Political Department Manual.

FOR OFFICERS UNDER TRAINING ON THE FRONTIER.

- (a) Lyall's "Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India."
- (b) The introduction to Aitchison's Treaties in regard to Afghanistan.
- (c) Articles in the Imperial Gazetteer on the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

It is hoped that Probationers will also read, during their leisure, books bearing on Native States, or on the Frontier, as the case may be, *e.g.*—

For Native States—

- Tod's "Rajasthan."
- Malcolm's "Central India."
- Sleeman's "Rambles and Recollections."
- Lyall's "Asiatic Studies."

For the Frontier—

- Edwardes' "Year on the Punjab Frontier."
- Thornton's "Life of Sir Robert Sandeman."
- Chiol's "The Middle Eastern Question."

RULES FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

1. As in rule 1 for Civilians.

Officers are not ordinarily eligible for appointment to the Political Department if they are married; nor are they to submit applications for such employment unless and until they have passed all the prescribed examinations for admission to the Indian Army.

2. The name of an accepted candidate for the Political Department will ordinarily be removed from the list (a) in the event of his marriage; (b) if he should obtain any other permanent extra-regimental employ, *e.g.*, in the Bombay Political Department, or the Military Accounts Department; (c) when he completes seven years' army service; or attains the age of twenty-seven years.

Urdu and Hindi, Persian, Pushtu, Arabic, Russian, French.

3. In making selections much weight will be given to linguistic attainments, especially in the languages specified in the margin.

4. As in rule 5 for Civilians.

5. First appointments to the Political Department will ordinarily be made with effect from the 1st April in each year; and all officers who are appointed to the Department will be on probation for a period of not less than three years, from date of first appointment.

6. An officer, on first appointment to the Political Department, will, as a general rule, be attached to a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for a period of not less than eighteen months, to undergo a course of training in revenue and judicial work similar to that prescribed for Assistant Collectors in that Province, and to acquire proficiency in Urdu. During this period he will be required to pass a departmental test which will be identical with that prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service in the United Provinces, except that (1) the use of books will be allowed in all subjects, except in the examination in Urdu; (2) probationers will not be expected to pass the local examination in Hindi. Particular importance will be attached to a probationer's ability to speak Urdu fluently and in a manner befitting the occasion.

7. Should an officer fail to pass the departmental examination within the period of his training, he will ordinarily revert to military duty.

8. As in rule 7 for Civilians.

9. During the whole period of an officer's probation, reports on his work and general suitability for the Political Department will be submitted once every six months through the proper channels, by the Collector or Political Officer under whom he is serving. Should an officer marry during this period he will ordinarily revert to military duty.

10. Nothing in these rules is intended to interfere in any way with the absolute discretion of the Governor-General in Council to select for political employ, without reference to age or length of service, any officer whom he may consider specially qualified therefor.

In March 1906, the Secretary of State sanctioned, as a tentative measure, and subject to further report as to its working, a scheme for the reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India. The main feature

Reorganisation of the Political Department of the Government of India.

this scheme was the establishment of a dual cadre giving different rates of promotion to members of the Indian Civil Service and to other members of the Punjab Commission on the one hand, and to military and other members of the Department who had not belonged to the Punjab Commission on the other. The scheme also provided for the inclusion in the Political Department of appointments in the North-West Frontier Province, and of certain newly-created consular appointments in Persia, continued the principle of the localisation of pay only so far as a few of the highest appointments were concerned, and involved

a complete revision of the existing scale of local allowances. It was also decided that a graded departmental list should be published quarterly. The details of the reorganisation were made public in July 1906, and His Excellency the Viceroy authorised the circulation of a letter in which it was explained that although, regard being had to the diversity of employment and the importance of the posts under the Political Department, it was necessary that the Viceroy should continue to exercise discretion in regard to appointments to superior posts in the Department, it was intended that officers should not be introduced from outside the Department to fill such posts except in circumstances which His Excellency might decide to be exceptional.

The scheme thus introduced in 1906, although in some respects it proved to be an improvement on the old system, failed of success, both from the point of view of the contentment of the Department and from that of practical convenience of working, and within a year's time from the issue of the resolution announcing its initiation twenty-six memorials were received from military officers of the Department complaining of the position assigned to them under the new arrangements. The general drift of the memorials was—

- (1) That the dual cadre system was unfair to the military officers of the Department, who had previously been graded together with members of the Indian Civil Service on one list.
- (2) That it had resulted in the supersession of the memorialists by civil officers many years junior to them in age and service.
- (3) That the relative position of military officers on the general cadre and of military officers of the Punjab Commission on the civil cadre was specially inequitable and mortifying to the memorialists, whose pay and prospects were far inferior to those of military officers in no way superior to them in ability or experience.

The remedy proposed by the memorialists for these grievances was the abolition of the dual cadre, and the adoption of one general list arranged according to length of civil service, or, if this were impracticable, that some improvement should be made in the grading of the general cadre and that enhanced pensions should be given to induce certain senior officers to retire.

The memorials were carefully examined at the time, and, as it was clear that the grievances were not without foundation and that some amelioration of the position of officers on the general cadre was necessary, it was decided to appoint a representative Committee of the Political Department to consider the matter. The Committee consisted of five members, two from each cadre with the Honourable Mr. E. G. Colvin as presiding officer. Their conclusions and recommendations were briefly to the effect:—

- (a) That equality of treatment was desirable as between civil and military officers of the Department.
- (b) That the dual cadre should, therefore, be abolished, and the Department reconstituted on the basis of a single cadre.
- (c) That the amalgamated cadres should be regraded by abolishing the grade of Political Agent, 4th class, and by substituting 20 new appointments in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades of Political Agents; 3 of these new appointments to go to the civil, and 17 to the general cadre. The cost of this regrading was estimated at Rs. 1,40,400 per annum.
- (d) That the principle of amalgamation should be that corresponding grades of the civil and general cadres should be thrown into one, the names being arranged in order according to length of civil or political service, as the case might be: that officers of the civil cadres should have precedence over officers of the general cadre of the same year, and that the newly-created appointments should be filled by officers from the grade below according to the redistribution between cadres of these new appointments proposed under (c) above.
- (e) That personal allowances should be given to compensate military officers of the general cadre drawing less pay than Punjab military officers of less service than their own.
- (f) That a time-scale of pay should, if necessary, be granted to officers of long service whose cases might deserve special consideration.

The proposals of the Committee were circulated informally at Mr. Colvin's suggestion to the senior officers of the Department for criticism. The replies disclosed a striking diversity of opinion. The civilian officers consulted thought that the proposals were unfair to civilians, while the military officers thought that they did not go far enough in favour of the general cadre. The main difficulty lay in settling the principle on which the two cadres should be amalgamated. Civilians were naturally averse from losing the position of relative seniority which is secured to them in the existing scheme, while military officers were represented as demanding complete equality of treatment. Apart from the difficulty of reconciling these conflicting claims, certain proposals had in the meantime been submitted, which rendered it advisable to defer consideration of the general question. These were briefly (a) the abolition of the three Political Agencies in Rajputana as a set-off against the expenditure involved in relieving certain Darbars of the charges hitherto paid by them on this account, (b) the abolition of certain posts in Persia in pursuance of the general policy of economy in Persian Consular establishments.

It was obvious that the changes indicated in the preceding paragraph involved considerable reductions in the existing strength of the Political Department, and that they made it extremely difficult to draw up any satisfactory scheme on the lines of the Committee's recommendations without causing hardship to officers already in the Department. For, unless it was decided to retire compulsorily a number of officers corresponding to the posts which were to be reduced, there would be a serious block in promotion as the result of the reduction. In the circumstances, and in view of the adverse criticism to which the Committee's proposals had been subjected, it was thought desirable to consider whether some alternative scheme could not be evolved, which would at the same time remove the objections to the existing system and simplify the reconstruction of the Department on its reduced basis. The objects to be sought were—first, the abolition of the dual cadre with its attendant anomalies and inconveniences; secondly, the amelioration of the position of officers now on the general cadre; and, thirdly, the introduction of a scale of pay which would assure a steady flow of promotion to officers already in the Department and hereafter to be admitted to it.

After careful consideration of the position a new scheme is now (in the autumn of 1910) being matured. Its main feature is the introduction, in place of the graded system now in force, of a time scale of pay at uniform rates for all members of the Department below the grade of Resident, with additional allowances for members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Punjab Commission calculated at a rate which will give them practically the same emoluments as they might expect to draw in the provinces. The rates of pay and civilian allowances proposed are shown in the following table, to which a column has been added showing the estimated average salary drawn by an Indian Civilian serving in the Provinces:—

Year of Civil Service.					Rate proposed in time-scale.	Rate proposed as civilian's allowance.	Total pay <i>plus</i> civilian's allowance.	Average salary of civilian in ordinary line including ex- change com- pensation al- lowance.
					Rs.	Rs. Nil.	Rs.	Rs.
1st	..	..	..	..	450	(Civilians will not usually be recruited till they have been three years in the Provinces).	....
2nd	..	..	..	..	500			
3rd	..	..	..	..	550			
4th	..	..	..	..	600	50	650	655
5th	..	..	..	..	650	50	700	690

Year of Civil Service,					Rate proposed in time-scale.	Rate proposed as civilian's allowance.	Total pay <i>plus</i> civilian's allowance.	Average salary of civilian in ordinary line including ex- change com- pensation al- lowance.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th	..	..	..	..	700	50	750	755
7th	..	..	..	..	750	100	850	874
8th	..	..	..	..	800	100	900	932
9th	..	..	..	..	950	100	1,050	1,050
10th	..	..	..	..	1,050	100	1,150	1,170
11th	..	..	..	..	1,150	100	1,250	1,261
12th	..	..	..	..	1,250	250	1,500	1,434
13th	..	..	..	..	1,350	250	1,600	1,670
14th	..	..	..	..	1,450	250	1,700	1,793
15th	..	..	..	..	1,550	250	1,800	1,874
16th	..	..	..	..	1,650	300	1,950	2,084
17th	..	..	..	..	1,750	300	2,050	2,185
18th	..	..	..	..	1,850	300	2,150	2,228
19th	..	..	..	..	1,950	300	2,250	2,394
20th	..	..	..	..	2,050	300	2,350	2,439
21st	..	..	..	..	2,150	250	2,400	2,464
22nd	..	..	..	..	2,250	150	2,400	2,499
23rd	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	2,400	..
24th	..	..	..	..	2,400	..	2,400	..

Maximum pay, including civilian's allowance, Rs. 2,400.

NOTE.—Exchange compensation allowance would be abolished in the case of appointments on the time-scale, but local and language allowances would be retained.

Above the time-scale would remain the 14 selection posts of Resident, to which it is proposed that the post of Resident, Waziristan, should be added. It is also proposed, in order to facilitate postings and remove anomalies, that the Residencies, other than those of the first class, should be delocalised and given an uniform pay of Rs. 2,750 a month.

In 1904, during the administration of His Excellency Lord Curzon, the

Reorganisation of the Political Department
of the Government of Bombay.

unsatisfactory condition of the Bombay Political Department was brought to notice by the Government of Bombay. At that time the Department comprised 34 appointments, of which ten carried pay of Rs. 1,000 or more (and were classed as superior), and 24 carried pay of less than Rs. 1,000 (and were classed as inferior); further, it had been laid down that, of the ten superior posts, five should be held by members of the Indian Civil Service, and five by military officers; and that five civilians should be employed in inferior posts, and should draw salary as Assistant Collectors in the Bombay Civil Service. This arrangement left five superior and nineteen inferior posts for military members of the Bombay Political Department. The prospects of these officers being thus impaired, the question of ameliorating the conditions of their service was considered.

The expert advice of Mr. O. T. Barrow, Comptroller-General, who was then employed on special duty in connection with the scheme for the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service, was first obtained. Mr. Barrow criticised the various

proposals that had been made in this connection, and formulated an improved system of grading for the Department. Under this scheme, the number of superior posts reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service was reduced from five to three, and the grading of the service as a whole was improved. The Government of India approved the scheme, which was duly communicated in March 1905 to the Government of Bombay, whose opinion thereon was invited.

The Bombay Government replied in September 1905 that they were willing to accept the proposals of the Government of India, subject to an improvement in the grading of certain Political Agencies. The Government of India, however, were of opinion that there was no necessity for the improved grading suggested, and recommended the original scheme for the Secretary of State's acceptance.

The Secretary of State sanctioned the proposals submitted by the Government of India generally, but accepted the improvement in the grading of the Political Agencies advocated by the Government of Bombay, which he regarded as justified by their arguments. Discretion was to be left to the Bombay Government to appoint military officers to the superior posts reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, in the event of a military member of the Department being qualified to hold any of them on the occurrence of a vacancy.

In 1908 the Bombay Government forwarded twenty-one memorials from military officers of the Bombay Political Department praying for an improvement in their pay and prospects. The memorialists contended that the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State had failed to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the great majority of military officers serving in the Department. Their main arguments dealt with the inadequacy of their pay and the slowness of promotion. They compared their pay and prospects with those of the members of the Indian Civil Service serving in the Political Department, of military officers serving in other Civil Departments throughout India and in the Political Department of the Government of India, and of purely regimental officers of similar rank, and pointed out that their position and prospects were more unsatisfactory than those of officers of any of these services. The Bombay Government were of opinion that the claim put forward by the military officers for promotion *pari passu* with members of the Indian Civil Service could not be justified, and they also observed that a comparison with the pay and prospects of the officers of the Political Department of the Government of India could not be properly made a ground of complaint. The Bombay Government, however, recommended a further reorganisation of the Department on the following lines:—

- (1) that the pay of a military officer in the Department, from the time of his appointment until he attained 14 years' service in it, should rise by a time-scale to Rs. 1,200, and that he should get this pay at about 18 years' Army service;
- (2) that thereafter promotion to the higher grades on Rs. 1,500 and above should be by selection;
- (3) that the number of appointments in the selection grades should be increased by one appointment on Rs. 1,500, and that one appointment on Rs. 1,800 should be converted to one on Rs. 2,250 a month; and
- (4) that exchange compensation allowance should be withdrawn except for the selection grades.

The above proposals were recommended to the Secretary of State by the Government of India with the following modifications:—

- (1) the year of service in which the maximum of Rs. 1,200 under the time-scale should be reached was increased to the 16th year of service in the Department, the intervening increments being changed slightly to suit actuarial requirements;
- (2) the proposal to add an additional appointment on Rs. 1,500 in the selection grades was considered unnecessary.

The Secretary of State approved these recommendations, but intimated that, when the Political Department of the Government of India is reorganised, the rates of pay of officers in grades below Political Agent, 2nd class, will probably be substantially the same in the two departments.

Lord Curzon's Government issued orders in July 1905, prohibiting the receipt by Political Officers of privileges and conveniences from the Darbars of Native States.

Easements.

In August and October 1905 similar orders were issued in regard to two other classes of officers, namely, Government servants lent for employment in Native States or "Lent Officers," and Europeans who are not Government servants, but whose employment requires the sanction of the Government of India, and who are termed "Non-Official Europeans."

In a despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 5th January 1905, regarding the reorganisation of the Political Department, the Government of India urged as an additional reason for improving the emoluments of both the civil and the military members of the Department that, in the majority of cases, Political Officers serving in the Native States had hitherto occupied free houses and enjoyed the use of carriages supplied by the States to which they were accredited, but that it had been decided to do away with these and sundry other privileges of the same kind, which, though sanctioned by long custom, were considered to be open to objection. The enhanced rates of pay provided by the proposed scheme would synchronise with the loss of advantages hitherto enjoyed, the deprivation of which would necessarily entail considerable additional expenditure on the representatives of Government in Native States, if they were to maintain in a suitable manner the dignity of the positions which they occupied. In a subsequent despatch the Government of India expressed doubt as to the willingness of the Kashmir and other Darbars to sell the residences occupied by Political Officers.

While accepting the principle that these privileges ought to be abolished in cases where they had any appearance of involving an improper obligation, the Secretary of State desired to be informed what steps had been taken to discriminate between those which are well recognised, such as long established Residency, and comprising privileges, such as a residence at a hill station or the provision of furniture or table supplies. He further enquired what action had been taken to make concessions in cases where unexceptionable privileges had been withdrawn. Finally, he directed that each case should be judged on its own merits, and that the clearest rule should be laid down as to what is permissible and what is not permissible.

After the issue of the Foreign Department Resolution No. 1600-G., dated the 31st July 1905, but previous to the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch, the Government of India had received representations from some of the Chiefs, the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, and other Political Officers and Local Governments, showing that the orders of 1905 were too rigid and uniform, in view of the varying circumstances and traditions of the Native States of India. It appeared, moreover, that the doubts already expressed as to the willingness of the Darbars to sell the residences of Political Officers to the British Government had been fully justified; while others of the proposals, such as the prohibition of the use of Darbar transport, had in some cases proved impracticable, and had been shown to entail additional expense upon the Darbars. The instructions issued as to the use of Darbar carriages were also in some respects difficult of execution, and the entertainment of Government servants for the upkeep of the grounds attached to Political Officers' residences, which in many cases are almost of the nature of public gardens, had been objected to by some Darbars for the same reasons as those which had led them to object to the purchase of the residences. Finally it was brought to notice that the orders of 1905 had been widely interpreted both by the Political Officers and by the Chiefs as evincing a tendency on the part of the Government of India to lower the status of their representatives in Native States, a change which would be resented by the Darbars even more than by the Political Officers themselves, and, although this belief was quite unjustified, it was a factor in the situation which the Government of India felt that they could not afford to neglect.

It had also been found that the orders relating to lent officers did not take sufficiently into account the necessity for respecting local customs and the Chief's own idea of the position which the officials in his employ should be required to keep up, whilst they involved the Darbars in additional expense owing to the necessity for payments in money instead of in kind.

The whole question of "Easements" was therefore reconsidered, and revised instructions have been issued and included in the Political Department Manual.

The rules as to the use of Darbar carriages have been revised so as to allow of greater latitude within well recognised limits. The difficulty as to the provision of houses and furniture by Darbars has been met in many cases by the acquisition by Government, by purchase or on lease, of the houses occupied by Political Officers, the officers being required to contribute in return a suitable proportion of their salary, not exceeding 5 per cent. in the case of an unfurnished and 10 per cent. in the case of a furnished house. The provision of free quarters by a Darbar for a Political Officer in British territory or in a hill station has been prohibited, but in those cases where a State defrays the whole cost of an Agency or when the Darbar is unwilling to sell or lease its property to Government Political Officers have been permitted to occupy a Darbar house rent-free, subject to certain rules.

Houses of the nature of public rest-houses and guest-houses were excluded from the scope of the above orders, it being only laid down that a Political Officer should not make his permanent quarters in such a house or occupy it otherwise than on a tour undertaken as a matter of duty.

Orders were also issued on the subject of the entertainment of high officials and distinguished travellers, and as to the provision of tents, transport and supplies.

It was recognised that the case of officers lent for service under a Darbar

Lent officers in Native States.

was in many respects different to that of officers of the Political Department, and, in accordance with the general policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Native States, the orders of Lord Curzon's Government issued in 1905 were revised by Lord Minto's Government in 1908 in the following respects:—

- (1) The provision of free quarters to both European and Indian officers was declared permissible, subject to certain conditions.
- (2) The provision of free furniture was declared permissible in quarters which are the property of the State in the case of Indian officers; and in the case of European officers when employed as tutor, private secretary, or medical officer resident with the Chief, and only if in accordance with local custom and the wishes of the Darbar.
- (3) The use of Darbar carriages and houses was declared permissible under similar conditions.

In pursuance of the same policy all restrictions previously in force affecting

European pensioners and non-official Europeans.

the salary and easements given by Darbars to European pensioners of Government or non-official Europeans employed by them were removed.

In January 1906 a circular was issued to Local Governments, Adminis-

Prohibition of the payment of Government establishments in Native States by Darbars or from local funds.

trations, and Political Officers, directing that any payments made direct by Darbars or from local or other funds on account of the salaries or allowances of clerks or menials attached to Political Agencies or other Government establishments in Native States should cease, and stating that, if in any case the existing extra allowances or salaries were paid on account of additional duties performed solely on behalf of the Darbars or funds concerned, and the grant of extra remuneration were necessary so long as the performance of the duties continued, Government would grant to the officers whatever allowances or salaries might be found to be suitable, an appropriate contribution being recovered in each case from the Darbar or fund in question.

The Government of Bombay questioned these orders as involving interference in minute details of administration, and requested that certain local funds in the Kathiawar and Gujrat Agencies might be exempted from the operation of the orders. The object of the orders was accordingly explained to the Government of Bombay, and they were informed that the orders were intended to apply to clerks and menials who are Government servants. It was left to the Government of Bombay to work out all the details without reference to the Government of India. All other Local Governments accepted the orders without demur.

In September 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India submitted the following proposals to the Government of India for orders :—

- (a) to transfer the parganas of the Malwa Prant of Gwalior from the control of the Political Agents in Malwa and Bhopal to that of the Resident at Gwalior, the guaranteed Thakurates within the limits of the Prant being transferred at the same time ;
- (b) to give the Resident at Gwalior an Assistant to help him in controlling this extended charge, the assistant to be a member of the Political Department and to reside at Gwalior ;
- (c) to place the two Dewas States and the Bagli Thakurate which were controlled by the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General under the control of the Political Agent in Malwa, and to fix the headquarters of the latter at Indore, or as an alternative at Ratlam ; and
- (d) to leave to the Agent to the Governor-General's discretion the question of the transfer of the Manpur pargana (controlled by the Political Agent in Bhopawar) to the Political Agent in Malwa, should this appear to be desirable.

With regard to (a) and (b) the Agent to the Governor-General was told that the Government of India were willing to sanction the proposed change in deference to the wishes of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia on the understanding that it could be effected without extra cost, and that they would agree to the appointment of an Assistant to the Resident if the Agent to the Governor-General agreed that the appointment of his Third Assistant should be permanently utilised for this purpose. If the Agent to the Governor-General consented to this arrangement, the Government of India would have no objection to the transfer to the Prant being carried out forthwith, on the understanding that, pending the appointment of an Assistant to the Resident, the Political Agent in Malwa should report to the Resident as regards the Gwalior tracts under his control. It was also suggested that it would be preferable that the Assistant, when appointed, should reside permanently, or at any rate for most of the year, in the Malwa Prant instead of at Gwalior.

(c) The Agent to the Governor-General was informed that steps might at once be taken to effect the transfer of the Dewas States and the Bagli Thakurate from the control of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General to that of the Political Agent in Malwa, but that the head-quarters of the Political Agent should be at Ratlam instead of at Indore.

(d) The Government of India saw no advantage in the suggested transfer of the Manpur pargana from the Bhopawar Agency, and the Agent to the Governor-General was told that if he desired to proceed with the project the merits of the proposal should be further explained.

The Agent to the Governor-General requested a reconsideration of the orders of the Government of India that the head-quarters of the Malwa Agency should, on transfer from Neemuch, be at Ratlam instead of at Indore. The Agent to the Governor-General was informed that the Government of India were disposed to maintain their decision that the head-quarters of the Malwa Agent should ultimately be at Ratlam, but that they were not in a position to pass definite orders to that effect, and that further action in regard to the move of the Political Agent from Neemuch should be suspended.

The Agent to the Governor-General also submitted that, while he was prepared to agree to the elimination of the post of third Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India from the cadre of the Political Department, the appointment of an Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior being substituted for it, he considered that it would be sufficient, and possibly more convenient, to maintain the post of a third Assistant, and to authorise the Agent to the Governor-General to depute one of the Assistants to help the Resident at Gwalior, and to make no other formal change. The Government of India, while not convinced that this latter arrangement was a satisfactory one, were disposed to give it a trial before the appointment of a special Assistant to the Resident was sanctioned. They accordingly posted Lieutenant G. D. Ogilvie as third Assistant at Indore, and directed that on his arrival the Gwalior districts which were under the control of the Political Agents in Bhopal and Malwa should be transferred to the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior. At the same

time the Agent to the Governor-General was authorised to depute one of his Assistants to take charge of the affairs of the Malwa Prant and of the mediatised Thakurates and Tankhadars therein situated, with instructions to report as regards these areas to the Resident at Gwalior. The head-quarters of the officer deputed were to be fixed at some convenient centre in the Malwa Prant and not at Gwalior.

With a view to the better control and supervision of the petty States under the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India recommended in September 1906 that, as a tentative measure, the Resident should be provided for a period of five years with an additional staff consisting of a Native Political Assistant or Superintendent, a Forest Ranger, an Inspector of Police, an Engineer, a Hospital Assistant, and certain subordinate establishment. These proposals were estimated to involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 16,320, of which Rs. 2,145 only would be contributed by the States, the balance forming a charge on Imperial revenues. The Government of India did not feel justified in accepting the proposals in their entirety, and decided that it would suffice to sanction the appointment of a Native Assistant only, whose primary duty would be to revise the financial and revenue systems of the States, and to improve their methods of administration. The appointment of a Native Assistant for a period of five years, in the first instance, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500 a month, was ultimately sanctioned, with clerical and menial establishment costing Rs. 109 a month. These modified proposals entailed an expenditure of Rs. 609 a month or Rs. 7,308 a year, towards which the petty States concerned were required to contribute Rs. 2,145, the balance falling on Imperial revenues.

When the Bhopawar Agency was constituted in 1882 the Government of India proposed and actually decided to locate the head-quarters of the Agency at Manpur; but on the representation of Sir Lepel Griffin, then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, they agreed to the location of the head-quarters of the newly constituted Agency at Sardarpur, with the reservation that they might be moved to Manpur should experience render such a step desirable. This arrangement remained unchanged till 1898, when, owing to the minority of the Chief, the head-quarters were practically transferred to Dhar, where the Political Agent was obliged to spend a greater part of his time than at Sardarpur. In April 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India recommended that the head-quarters of the Agency should be formally transferred from Sardarpur to Dhar. The Government of India were of the opinion that a good case had not been made out in support of the proposed change, and the proposal was consequently negatived. On a reconsideration of the case in the light of the observations of the Government of India the Agent to the Governor-General proposed in July 1907 that the head-quarters of the Bhopawar Agency should be fixed at Manpur. The main grounds on which Manpur was suggested in preference to Sardarpur were :—

- (i) Administrative convenience.
- (ii) Its location on the main Agra-Bombay road.
- (iii) Its proximity to Indore, the head-quarters of the Central India Agency.
- (iv) The probable large increase of railway facilities in the event of the construction of the projected Narbada Valley Railway.
- (v) The healthiness of Manpur.
- (vi) The suitability of Manpur as a station from which to control the Bhils.
- (vii) The economies which would result from the transfer.
- (viii) The improvement of the administration of Manpur, the only British territory in Central India.
- (ix) The expediency of restoring Sardarpur to Maharaja Scindia, to whom it belongs.

After a very careful consideration of the matter the Government of India decided to accept the proposal, provided that the expense involved in the scheme was not excessive. They accordingly asked the Agent to the Governor-General

to submit detailed proposals showing the cost of the buildings which would be required at Manpur. After considering these estimates the transfer of the headquarters of the Bhopawar Agency from Sardarpur to Manpur was sanctioned in January 1910.

In September 1907 the Government of India decided that the existing arrangements under which the Political Agent in the Southern Rajputana States has charge of Banswara, Partabgarh, Dungarpur and Kushalgarh should be continued, and that the Hilly tracts should remain at present under the officers of the Mewar Bhil Corps, subject to the control of the Resident in Mewar.

In the re-arrangements of territory consequent on the partition of Bengal in 1905 the five Hindi-speaking States of Sirguja, Jashpur, Udaipur, Korea and Chang Bakhar were transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces; the five Uriya-speaking States of Patna, Sonpur, Kalahandi, Bamra and Rehrakhol were transferred from the Central Provinces to the Orissa Division of Bengal where there were already seventeen such States, and the Hill Tippera State was transferred from Bengal to Eastern Bengal and Assam. The States of Bonai and Gangpur were also transferred from the charge of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to that of the Commissioner of Orissa, leaving only the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan under the former. The Orissa States, now twenty-four in number, thus comprise a compact block with an area of 28,016 square miles and a population of 173,388 persons. The sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State was obtained in May 1906 to the appointment of a Political Officer for these States.

Following the changes mentioned above, revised sanads, embodying purely verbal alterations, were granted to the Chiefs of the States concerned in December 1905, in supersession of those in their possession, and all existing notifications as regards jurisdiction over the States affected by the exchange of territory were revised.

In connection with the frequent demands made by the Foreign Department for extra temporary clerks to cope with the large influx of work in its Secretariat during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, a searching inquiry was ordered to be made in 1905 into the methods of work in the Department. The inquiry was undertaken by Mr. Heseltine, Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department, and some minor reductions in work were effected, but no material relief was experienced, and the Secretary of State was asked, in September 1906, to sanction permanently the additional temporary clerks who had been added from time to time to the strength of the office. The Secretary of State, however, refused to sanction the increase beyond a further period of two years, and in reply called attention to certain orders restricting the activity of the foreign policy of the Government of India, which if observed might be expected to effect a great reduction in work. The position was accordingly re-examined and the need for reducing the work was kept strictly in view and steps were gradually taken to decentralize work in various directions. Later, in August 1908, a Committee consisting of Mr. C. L. S. Russell, an officer of the Political Department, and Mr. H. Heseltine, Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department, was appointed to investigate more fully the system of work in the Foreign Department Secretariat, the question of further decentralization, and the possibility of reducing establishment. As a result of their recommendations the work of the office, which had hitherto been conducted territorially, has, with effect from the 1st October 1908, been distributed and dealt with according to "subject headings," a change which, it was anticipated, would secure not only increased efficiency and expedition in the despatch of business, but also diminution of the strain upon the clerical establishment. The office has also been divided into two main divisions, the one dealing with External and the other with Internal affairs, each being under the control of a Deputy Secretary. The External division consists of three branches dealing with Political matters relating to Afghanistan, Central Asia (including Kashmir Frontier), the North-West Frontier, Persia and the Persian Gulf, Baluchistan, Aden, Turkey, Turkish Arabia, the Red Sea,

Egypt and the Somali Coast, the Eastern and North-Eastern Frontiers of India, China, Tibet, Bhutan and Siam. The Internal division comprises five branches, one dealing with Political matters relating to the Native States, and the other four with technical questions relating to Establishments, Budgets and Accounts, Foreign Consuls, Passports, Arms Cases, Political Pensions, Land Revenue, Settlements, Irrigation and Forests, Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, Customs, Excise, Opium, Salt, Ceremonials, Cypher Codes and other miscellaneous subjects. The clerical staff of the Department was also reduced by seven appointments, and the additional Assistant Secretaryship which was sanctioned as a temporary measure was abolished from the 1st October 1909.

The following are a few examples of the measures of decentralization referred to above which were introduced from time to time :—

(1) Local Governments and Administrations were informed in February 1907 that it had been decided to delegate to them the power to recognise successions to, and to sanction administrative arrangements for, all States within their respective jurisdictions, the Chiefs of which do not enjoy a salute; and that, in ordinary circumstances, no report is required when the liability or non-liability of the State to the operation of the *Nazarana* Rules has been finally decided by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) In November 1907 it was decided to transfer from the Foreign Department to the other departments of the Government of India, with the exception of the Home Department, all non-political business emanating from British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, British areas administered by the Governor-General in Council in the Native States, including cantonments, and Ajmer-Merwara.

(3) The powers of a Local Government in respect of the rules in Part VII of the Civil Service Regulations, regarding Foreign Service and Service under Local Funds, were delegated to all Residents, such powers having hitherto been enjoyed by Residents of the 1st class only.

(4) In November 1907 the power to sanction the employment of Europeans by Native States in positions of minor importance without reference to the Government of India was extended to certain Local Governments and Political Officers.

(5) Authority has been conferred upon the Resident at Hyderabad to order appointments, both substantive and officiating, in the post of Extra Assistant Resident, Treasury Officer, and Superintendent of Stamps, and to issue such notifications in this connection as may be found necessary from time to time.

(6) The Resident in Mysore has been authorised to settle in direct communication with the Government of Madras all questions regarding the appointment of, and the grant of leave to, the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and to issue the necessary notifications. In May 1910 similar powers were conferred upon the Resident in respect of the District Superintendent of Police in Bangalore and the Superintendent of Railway Police in the Mysore State.

(7) A careful scrutiny of all periodical returns submitted to the Foreign Department has been instituted. In some cases their submission has been discontinued altogether, and in others certain returns and reports are now submitted to the Foreign Department for information only.

The system of issuing passports was introduced into India in 1847, in accordance with instructions received from the

(8) *Delegation to Local Governments of power to issue passports.* Hon'ble Court of Directors. By this system passports were granted under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and of the Governments of Bombay and Madras. In 1883, it having come to the notice of the Government of India that passports had been obtained by persons who had no title to them, rules were framed and set forms of passports were drawn up with a view to preventing a recurrence of such abuses. These rules and forms have from time to time been revised. The rules provide for the grant of passports to all *bonâ fide* British subjects either by birth or by naturalisation, and to subjects of protected Native States, but to no other persons. In 1890 the Chief Commissioner of Burma was authorised to issue passports generally,

and in 1901 the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan was authorised to issue passports to British subjects travelling *viâ* Nushki to Persia, and in 1904 similar powers were conferred upon the Government of the United Provinces in respect of passports for intending pilgrims to Karbala.

Authority to issue passports has now been delegated to the Governments of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab, and the United Provinces; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the North-West Frontier Province; the Residents, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Nepal; and the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, rules have been framed for the issue of such passports, and a time limit has been imposed in all cases which is not in any circumstances to exceed five years. It has also been decided that passports should not ordinarily be granted to persons of doubtful character or respectability.

In October 1908 the Government of India delegated to each Local Government and Administration the power to

(9) *Acquisition of property in British India by Ruling Chiefs and notables.*

sanction the acquisition of immoveable property within its own territory by Chiefs or Notables of the Native States under its own political control. The reason for delegating this power was that the general policy in regard to such acquisitions was well known, and that the Local Government was considered to be in the best position to determine in each case whether the policy might be departed from. The Government of India suggested at the same time the desirability of making it plain in each case to the Chief or Notable concerned that he would be subject to the ordinary Civil Courts in respect of the property to be acquired.

It was however considered that, in the special conditions of Simla, it was generally undesirable to permit Chiefs other than those of the Hill States to acquire property there, and the Government of India directed that any question of purchasing property in Simla by a Chief should be referred to the Government of India for orders.

Under the general orders of 1891, 1899 and 1905 mining leases can be granted

(10) *Delegation' to the Governments of Bombay and Madras of power to sanction the grant by Native Darbars under their political control of mining leases to outside capitalists.*

by Darbars without reference to Government when the parties concerned are subjects of the State, but the transfer of a concession so granted, or the grant of a new lease, to an outside capitalist, is subject to the sanction of the Government of India. In order to avoid delay in the disposal of the latter class of cases the Governor-General in Council was pleased, in January 1909, to delegate to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, in respect of the Native States under their political control, the power to sanction the grant of mining leases to outside capitalists, whether European or Indian, without reference to the Government of India.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State, with the object of promoting the growth of an inde

Restriction of the growth of the Indian Medical Service.

pendent medical profession in India, expressed a wish that the Government of India should consider the possibility of admitting private practitioners to some of the civil appointments at present held by officers of the Indian Medical Service, and issued instructions to the effect that no further increase to the civil side of that service could be allowed. In August 1907 he invited attention to certain despatches of the year 1900 in the following terms:—

“In the closing paragraph of the last despatch my predecessor observed:— ‘It would be of such great benefit to India generally that medical men should establish themselves in private practice in the country in the same way as they do in other parts of Her Majesty's Empire without entering the medical service connected with the army, that I am unwilling to accept proposals based upon the assumption that sufficient medical qualifications will never be found in India or elsewhere outside the Indian Medical Service.’ I am not aware that this part of

my predecessor's despatch has ever formed the subject of a communication from the Government of India, but I am confident that the policy indicated in it will generally have the hearty support of Your Excellency as it has mine. I shall be glad to be informed whether any steps have yet been taken to give effect to that policy, and whether any further measures are in contemplation for promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India."

The question received the full consideration of the Government of India in the Home Department, and a reply was sent to His Majesty's Secretary of State in August 1908. A further report was promised on receipt of the views of His Lordship on the proposals put forward by the Government of India. The Secretary of State, replying in December 1908, stated that he concurred generally in the principles laid down by the Government of India, and that he would be glad to learn what measures could be proposed to give effect to them. His Lordship also drew attention to the frequent objections that had been made by successive Secretaries of State to the indefinite extension of the cadre of the Indian Medical Service, notwithstanding which the cadre had in recent years continued to increase. He had consequently decided that the time had arrived when no further increase of the civil side of the service could be allowed, and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India. His Lordship directed that the Government of India should consider what appointments could best be filled in this way. If there should be any particular posts requiring special qualifications, for which suitable persons, whether trained in Indian colleges or holding European medical degrees, and whether European, Eurasian, or Indian, could not be obtained, it would be necessary to seek candidates from England. When it was found impossible to obtain a man from outside the Indian Medical Service to fill a particular new appointment or one which had not previously been so filled, there would be no objection to that service being drawn upon; but the vacancy so caused must be filled from outside i.e., no appointment must be made which would involve an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

In February 1909 the Government of India in the Home Department forwarded copies of the correspondence with the Secretary of State to the Local Governments, and enquired to what extent the growth of an independent medical profession might be fostered by the appointment of private practitioners to some of the posts now held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. A similar letter was addressed by the Foreign Department to Political Officers in May 1909.

The Political Officers consulted agreed in holding that there were very grave objections to the proposal with regard to the posts under their control. All the medical officers on the cadre of the Foreign Department form part of the War Reserve, or hold posts to which it would appear to be necessary that Government officers should be appointed. They are also all (with the exception of the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara) employed either in frontier or in *quasi*-frontier posts or in Native States. The chief objections advanced to the suggested change may be summarised as follows:—

1. It is doubtful whether, in the case of the majority of the appointments under the Foreign Department, the conditions would be sufficiently attractive to secure private practitioners of the necessary qualifications. In many of the posts there is little scope for private practice, and a large part of a Civil Surgeon's time is taken up with sanitation, medico-legal work, and attendance on Government servants. He has also frequently to be absent from head-quarters for considerable periods, and his numerous gratuitous duties would tend to clash with private practice in places where opportunities for the latter exist.

2. The position of medical officers in the Native States is one of peculiar responsibility. The best training and administrative experience are necessary for carrying on the medical schools and for assisting the States generally. It is from the students at such schools that an independent medical profession may ultimately be evolved.

3. The officers consulted also expressed an opinion that the employment of medical practitioners who were not Government officers would not be appreciated by the majority of the Darbars, especially in the case of the Chiefs' Colleges.

4. In many cases it is necessary that the medical officer should be capable of being entrusted with duties of a military or political nature, and that he should

possess the complete confidence of the political officers with whom he serves. In the present circumstances a medical officer is frequently called upon to perform such duties, especially in cases of short leave, or when the political officer is absent from head-quarters; and in the absence of the help rendered at such times by medical officers it might become necessary to add to the establishment of the Political Department.

5. The question of the status of non-official practitioners in the posts now held by medical officers serving under the Foreign Department would be likely to give rise to considerable difficulties.

6. Similar arguments have been adduced in the case of the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, who is the only European medical officer in the whole of Ajmer-Merwara.

The opinion was therefore expressed that it would not be possible to further the object in view by employing private practitioners in any of the posts under the Foreign Department, which are at present held by members of the Indian Medical Service. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Home Department concurred in this opinion.

Prior to 1891 there were two superior medical appointments in Baluchistan, the post of Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan Agency, who was also

Proposed re-establishment of a Civil Surgeon, Quetta, and that of Civil Surgeoncy for the Sibi District.

In 1891 the Sibi appointment was abolished and a Civil Surgeoncy created at Quetta, where work had much increased, the medical arrangements at Sibi being entrusted to an Assistant Surgeon.

The Agent to the Governor-General represented in 1907 that the medical needs of Sibi had outgrown the existing medical arrangements, and recommended the revival of the Civil Surgeoncy in order to meet the requirements of the present day. This proposal was strongly recommended to His Majesty's Government. In sanctioning the appointment the Secretary of State imposed the condition that the new appointment should involve no addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan was accordingly invited to make suggestions for giving effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State. In reply he drew attention to the reasons already given by him with reference to the general question referred to above which, in his opinion, precluded the appointment of an independent medical practitioner to the Quetta Civil Surgeoncy, and urged that the arguments obtained with equal or greater force in the present case, and that the post might be filled in conformity with the order of the Secretary of State by effecting a reduction elsewhere of a post held by an officer of the Indian Medical Service under the Foreign Department.

It having already been decided that none of the medical appointments under the Foreign Department could suitably be entrusted to a private practitioner, the Agent to the Governor-General was informed that the Government of India were not prepared to support his proposal. He was further informed that it had been suggested that when the incumbent of the post of Administrative Medical Officer, Baluchistan, vacated his appointment, executive duties might be entrusted to his successor, who might also assume medical charge of Ziarat during the summer months, a similar delegation of executive duties having been decided upon in the closely analogous case of the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India represented in 1907 that

Proposed appointment of an officer of the Indian Medical Service as Assistant to the Residency Surgeon at Indore.

the duties of the Residency Surgeon at Indore had become too heavy for him to discharge satisfactorily without assistance. In order to meet the difficulty he recommended that an officer of the Indian Medical Service should be appointed as Assistant to the Residency Surgeon at an approximate cost to Imperial Revenues of Rs. 1,150 a month.

The Government of India were disposed to recommend the creation of the appointment to the Secretary of State subject to certain modifications, but, before any such step could be taken, the Secretary of State issued the instructions regarding the restriction of the growth of the Indian Medical Service to which reference has been made. In the circumstances it was considered useless to proceed with the proposal as it then stood, and it was suggested to the Agent to the

Governor-General that he should consider the possibility of meeting the requirements of the case by the abolition of the post of Residency Surgeon at Gwalior, in order to provide for the new appointment, or by the employment of an independent medical practitioner residing at Indore. The Agent to the Governor-General did not favour the second alternative, but suggested the reduction of the appointment of Residency Surgeon, Gwalior, to the status of an Assistant Surgeoncy, the supervision of the medical arrangements of the petty States and Estates under the political control of the Resident at Gwalior which formed part of the charge of the Residency Surgeon at Gwalior being entrusted to the Medical Officer in charge of the Central India Horse at Gootna.

Meanwhile the general question of medical arrangements in Central India and Rajputana was under consideration. It was recognised that the presence of students from Rajputana at Indore would ultimately add to the Administrative Medical Officer's duties in connection with the medical school. It was however considered that his duties might be lightened by the discontinuance of regular touring and of detailed inspections of the work of Agency Surgeons, and in any case the Government of India were disposed to think that it would be more useful to add to the staff of assistant surgeons and hospital assistants than to create an appointment of a second officer of the Indian Medical Service at Indore. The Agent to the Governor-General was informed accordingly.

Consequent on the conversion of the Mewar Bhil Corps into a Military Police Battalion it was found necessary to convert the appointment of Medical Officer to the corps from a military into a civil charge. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India approved this change, the appointment was brought on to the medical cadre of the Foreign Department as an Agency Surgeoncy of the 2nd class, and the services of Captain S. Hunt, I. M. S., who had been associated with the corps as Medical Officer more than nine years, were retained for the new charge, which includes the Hilly Tracts of Kherwara and Kotra (previously under the medical care of the Residency Surgeon at Udaipur), and the Native State of Dungarpur.

In July 1908 the Government of India sanctioned the separation of the appointments of Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, and Director of the Medical Department of the Hyderabad State. Previously the Residency Surgeon had also held the appointment of Director and had performed certain other duties for which he received extra remuneration. In 1891 the Nizam's Government first expressed a desire to sever the Directorship of the State Medical Department from the Residency Surgeoncy, and though this request was repeated on more than one occasion, the Government of India did not find it possible to meet the wishes of His Highness the Nizam in the matter. In 1907, however, the Government of India were informed by the Resident that the Nizam's Government still desired to appoint a separate Director, and proposed to borrow from the Government of India an experienced Medical Officer who would hold the appointment for four years, one of the Medical Officers of the State being appointed Deputy with a view to succeeding to the Directorship. The Government of India considered that the efficiency of medical arrangements in Hyderabad must always remain a matter of Imperial concern, and they accordingly lent the services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Shore, I. M. S., for employment as Director.

In February 1909 it was decided that, in the event of a general mobilisation of the Army in India in a grave emergency, at least 27 of the Commissioned Medical Officers employed under the Foreign Department could be surrendered for military duty. Local Administrations under the Foreign Department were informed accordingly, and were furnished with statements showing the order in which the various officers would be recalled to military duty, and the station at which each officer should report himself on recall.

POLICE AND LOCAL CORPS.

In October 1906 Local Governments and Political Officers were informed

Discontinuance of the policy of demanding from Native States a proportionate share of the cost of police employed on railways passing through their territories.

that the Government of India had decided no longer to press the policy laid down in 1895 of asking Native States to bear $\frac{2}{10}$ ths of the cost of police on railways running through their territories, as it had been found from practical experience that insistence on the principle was in many cases difficult. It was explained that past cases would not be re-opened, but that for the future on lines in Native States over which jurisdiction might be ceded to the British Government no demand would be made from the Darbars as Government itself would bear the charges.

It was brought to the notice of the Government of India in the course of

Police in the Native States of Rajputana.

the discussion on the army reorganisation scheme that, owing to the inefficiency of their police, the Chiefs in Rajputana were unable to rely on their own resources for the preservation of internal order, and that it was not yet safe to withdraw all the troops then stationed in Rajputana. This fact, coupled with recent disturbances in Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Kishangarh, led the Government of India under the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon to suggest measures for the reform of the police forces in the Native States of Rajputana, which included the appointment of a special Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

It was subsequently decided that no general attempt should be made to improve the police administration in the Native States, and the Agent to the Governor-General was told that the necessity for creating a special appointment of Police Assistant in Rajputana with this object in view was not admitted. The Agent to the Governor-General was further told that in special cases the Governor-General in Council would be willing at the request of the Darbar concerned to supply an expert adviser in police matters, but that in the opinion of the Government of India Political Officers should ordinarily be able to give such advice and assistance as might be required.

In 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was informed that it

Proposed reorganisation of the Agency Police in Rajputana.

was desirable that the Thagi and Dakaiti Department (Criminal Branch) in Rajputana should, as far as possible, be reorganised on the same lines as those proposed by the Police Commission for the reorganisation of the police in British India. Proposals for reorganisation were accordingly submitted by the Agent to the Governor-General, and included—

- (a) the appointment of a senior Police officer as Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, with a Personal Assistant;
- (b) the abolition of the Criminal Branch, this establishment being in the opinion of the Agent to the Governor-General no longer necessary;
- (c) the increase of the establishment of the finger-print bureau at Mount Abu.

An alternative proposal submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Pinhey in 1909 when Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for the augmentation of the Criminal Branch was not approved by the Government of India, who considered that grave political objections could be urged against the establishment of a branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department in the Native States of Rajputana, especially as sedition had as yet made no progress in those States. The Government of India therefore decided to recommend to the Secretary of State the original proposals submitted by the Agent to the Governor-General in 1906, with the addition of two Deputy Inspectors.

The Agent to the Governor-General was accordingly asked in March 1910 to submit a proposition statement showing the financial effect of the proposals as finally accepted. This has not yet been received by the Government of India.

The question of the reorganisation of the Railway Police in Rajputana was

Central India and Rajputana Railway Police.

taken up at the same time as that of the re-organisation of the Agency Police and the Criminal Branch, and proposals were submitted by the Agent to the Governor-General in March 1909. He suggested

that (i) the Rajputana-Malwa line (metre gauge); (ii) the Jodhpur-Bikaner line (metre gauge); and (iii) the Anas-Ujjain and Nagda-Muttra lines (broad gauge), should be placed for purposes of policing under one Administration, with a Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway would be under a Superintendent of Police (headquarters Ajmer), with a staff of Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables, and Constables. The Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway would be under an Assistant Superintendent of Police (headquarters Jodhpur) with a staff consisting of an Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Head Constables, and Constables. The Anas-Ujjain and Nagda-Muttra Railways would be under an Assistant Superintendent of Police (headquarters Kota), with a staff consisting of an Inspector, Sub-Inspector, a Sergeant, Head Constables, and Constables.

In June 1910 the Agent to the Governor-General was informed, as regards the proposed organisation of a force on the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, that, in view of a request made by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Darbars to be allowed to continue to provide the police on that line, existing arrangements should be maintained, and that his proposals under this head need not further be considered. His remaining proposals were regarded as generally suitable, subject to the following remarks:—

- (a) As regards the broad gauge railways, the Government of India were of opinion that it would probably be necessary eventually to form them into a separate police district under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. As a temporary measure, however, they might remain under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, but they should continue to form part of the charge of the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa system.
- (b) It was suggested that, with a view to enabling the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to keep in touch with the police on the railways within his political charge, the headquarters of the Assistant Superintendent should remain at Indore and should not be transferred to Kota.
- (c) The Government of India were unable to approve a proposal made by the Agent to the Governor-General that certain portions of the Rajputana-Malwa line should be retransferred to the control of the Superintendent of Police at Ajmer.

The Agent to the Governor-General was asked to submit proposals revised in the light of the foregoing remarks, and to forward a consolidated proposition statement to illustrate the revised proposals. These have not yet been received by the Government of India.

In June 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana reported that

Temporary arrangements for police control of those portions of the Nagda-Muttra Railway which have been opened to passenger traffic.

the Kota-Sawai Madhopur and Hindaun-Muttra sections of the Nagda-Muttra Railway would be opened to passenger traffic on the 1st July 1909, and asked for provisional sanction to entertain the police force

proposed by him for these sections in his general recommendations as to the Rajputana Railway Police. Sanction was accorded, in the same month, to the provisional entertainment of a police force for the Kotah-Sawai Madhopur section, and the Agent to the Governor-General was informed that police duties on Hindaun-Muttra section could, for the present, be undertaken by the narrow gauge line police at Bharatpur.

In connection with the proposal to transfer to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana the control over the

Magisterial staff required for railway police work in Rajputana.

Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikaner Railways (which was a portion of the scheme for the reorganisation of the railway

police in Rajputana), the Agent to the Governor-General was informed in April 1908 that the relief of police officers from magisterial work was an integral part of the scheme, and that arrangements must be made, concurrently with the transfer of control, for the appointment of a Railway Magistrate, who should be an experienced officer of the type of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Agent to the Governor-

General was authorised to make this appointment provisionally, pending final orders on the scheme for the re-organisation of the railway police. The Magistrate was selected and appointed in June 1908. In March 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General reported that a single magistrate was unable, owing to an extension of jurisdiction, to cope with the volume of work, and recommended that a second magistrate should be appointed, each of the two magistrates being given a small office establishment. He was informed that the Government of India were not, on existing information, convinced that a second magistrate was necessary, and that they had decided to defer consideration of the question until the existing magistrate had had experience for at least six months of the results of the extension of his jurisdiction; and that a report should be submitted at the end of that period. Meanwhile the office establishment proposed for the existing magistrate was sanctioned. The report called for has not yet been received.

In March 1905 the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara was directed to submit proposals for the reorganisation of the police force in that area, on the lines recommended by the Indian Police Commission. These proposals were received in March 1906 and, being somewhat costly, were modified, after a close scrutiny, by the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner was then asked to submit a revised scheme embodying these modifications. His revised proposals, involving an extra expenditure of Rs. 69,357 a year, were received early in 1908, and were recommended, subject to slight reduction, to the Secretary of State for India in June of that year. The scheme was approved by His Majesty's Government.

In October 1905 the Resident at Hyderabad was requested to submit proposals, framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission, for the re-organisation of the police in areas other than railway lands, within his jurisdiction. These proposals were received in September 1906, and were sanctioned provisionally, subject to certain modifications, in September 1907. The matter was duly reported to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who confirmed the action of the Government of India in November 1907.

Certain proposals of the Agent to the Governor-General for the re-organisation of the Central India Agency Police had been received in 1906; these were revised under instructions issued by the Government of India.

The revised proposals, which were received in September 1907, included—

- (i) the conversion of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department into a special branch of the Agency Police;
- (ii) the amalgamation of the whole force under the superintendence of the Agent to the Governor-General as *ex-officio* Inspector-General, administrative control being vested in a Superintendent;
- (iii) the transfer to the Darbars concerned of the whole of the police arrangements on that portion of the Agra-Bombay road which had hitherto been controlled by the Central India Agency Police; and
- (iv) the appointment of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, and one Deputy Superintendent, to be provided for on the police cadre of the United Provinces.

The third proposal was carried into effect in 1908, provisional sanction being given to the transfer to Nimach and Indore of the Imperial police formerly employed on the Agra-Bombay road. The other proposals were accepted with slight modifications; but as one of the details—the provision of armed guards—was found to be closely connected with the scheme for the reorganisation of the Malwa Bhil Corps, consideration of the whole question of police re-organisation was postponed pending the further development of that scheme.

In May 1910 the Agent to the Governor-General was informed, in connection with the re-organisation of the Malwa Bhil Corps, that the strength of the Police force would follow automatically from the orders which had been passed in regard to the Malwa Bhil Corps; and that, subject to any modifications which might be necessary on this account, the Government of India were prepared to recommend to His Majesty's Government the scale and disposition of the Police Force recommended by the Agent to the Governor-General. He was asked to submit proposition statements for the Police revised in the light of the orders passed

regarding the Malwa Bhil Corps, in order that a single reference as to both forces might be made to the Secretary of State.

Sanction was accorded in 1908, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the conversion of the Malwa and Mewar Bhil Corps into Military Police battalions and to their transfer to civil control. The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana and the subordinate local officers were all in favour of the change, the grounds for which were :—

- (a) That the position of the two corps was unsatisfactory, they having originally been raised for political and police purposes with the object of reclaiming the Bhils from their predatory habits and of providing them with employment.
- (b) That the two corps had all along existed purely for local police purposes.
- (c) That the existence of the two corps as military bodies hampered their efficiency as police.
- (d) That their civil duties required the two corps to be broken up into small detachments which prevented their being brought up to the standard of efficiency required of native troops.
- (e) That any attempt to raise their efficiency detracted from their usefulness as police.
- (f) That the Bhils were unwilling to serve away from their homes, and by the terms of their enlistment were not liable for general service.

The transfer of the Mewar Bhil Corps to civil control took effect from the 1st April 1908 and that of the Malwa Bhil Corps from the 1st June 1908.

The detailed scheme for the reorganisation of the Mewar Corps was submitted for the approval of His Majesty's Government in October 1908, and was accepted by the Secretary of State in November of the same year.

The principal changes involved by the reorganisation were :—

- (i) The placing of the corps under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Foreign Department, and the transfer to the civil estimates of the expenditure connected with the corps.
- (ii) The reduction of the strength of the British officers from 5 to 3; the services of the 3rd officer to be retained until other arrangements are made for the political control of the Mewar Hilly Tracts.
- (iii) The post of Commandant to be held ordinarily by a Major on the retirement of the present Commandant.
- (iv) The services of the British officers with the Corps to be lent for four years.
- (v) The withdrawal of the Lee-Enfield rifles in possession of the Corps and its re-armament with Martini-Henry rifles.

Subsequently in July 1910 sanction was accorded to an increase in the pay of the native officers and rank and file.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India submitted proposals for the transfer of the headquarters of the Malwa Bhil Corps from Sirdarpur to Indore with an increase in its strength to meet local requirements. After full consideration the Government of India decided to make the following recommendations to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

- (i) that the corps should be provided with a permanent staff of two British officers—a Commandant of the rank of Captain and an Assistant Commandant of the rank of Lieutenant;
- (ii) that the strength of the corps should be fixed at 646 Native officers, rank and file;
- (iii) that the corps and the Central India Agency Police should assume all duties which were previously discharged by the regular infantry in Central India, the guards over the jails at Indore and Nowgong and the Treasury and the branch of the Bank of Bombay at Indore being furnished by the corps. Should it be found difficult to provide for the discharge of these duties, the deficiency might be met by a slight reduction of the standing escorts of the Agent to the Governor-General and Political Officers. Subsequently, in consequence of a representation made by Agent to the Governor-General, he was informed that

the branch of the Bank might continue to be guarded, as heretofore, by police specially recruited for and paid by the Bank, the strength of the corps as fixed above being reduced *pro tanto*. The strength of the detachments proposed by the Agent to the Governor-General for the various Agencies was accepted, and would be recommended to the Secretary of State, subject to any modifications which might be rendered necessary by the arrangements referred to above. A proposition statement on the above lines was called for, but has not yet been received.

CHAPTER III.

EVENTS IN PARTICULAR NATIVE STATES.

BARODA.

His Highness the Gaekwar spent about 20 months in 1905 and 1906 in visiting Europe and America. He again left India at the end of March 1910 on a visit to Europe, travelling *viâ* Japan and America.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., was selected by His Highness in June 1909 for the appointment of Dewan of the Baroda State.

An application was received from the Baroda Darbar in 1906 for permission

Baroda State forces.*Appointment of a Commander-in-Chief.*

to employ Colonel A. Evans Gordon, a retired officer of the Indian Staff Corps, as General and Commander-in-Chief of the State troops. The proposal was sanctioned on the condition that the object of Colonel Evans Gordon's employment would be to improve the efficiency of a force intended solely for the maintenance of internal order and for use on ceremonial occasions; that such force would be armed with smooth-bore weapons of the class supplied to corps maintained for the preservation of the civil peace in the presidencies and provinces of India and not forming part of the Imperial Army; and finally that the total of His Highness's forces trained to bear arms should not exceed their present total of 4,775.

In October 1906 the Resident at Baroda repeated a telegram from the Gaekwar, who was then in Europe, to the effect that, since the question of Colonel Gordon's employment for the improvement of His Highness's forces was separate from that of its weapons and strength, His Highness was asking that officer to join. The Resident was informed in reply that no further difficulties need be raised in the matter since the Gaekwar had agreed that the forces were for the preservation of internal order and ceremonial only, and had been informed of the views of the Government of India about the strength and equipment of the forces.

About the same time the Baroda Darbar again raised the questions whether

Strength of the State forces.

the Gaekwar is at liberty to regulate the strength of the armed police force of the State without consulting the British Government, and whether the restriction imposed in 1881 on His Highness that no material change may be made in the numbers or constitution of his army without the assent of the British Government should be removed at the present day. The Resident was directed to inform the Darbar in suitable terms that the previous orders of the Government of India, negating both requests, were final and could not be reconsidered.

In November 1908 the Resident at Baroda submitted proposals of the

Employment of Colonel W. S. Birdwood and Captain O. D. Rigg as Second-in-Command of the Baroda army and Commandant of a State regiment of infantry or cavalry respectively.

Baroda Darbar for the employment of Colonel W. S. Birdwood, an officer on the effective (unemployed) list, and Captain O. D. Rigg, a retired officer, the former as Second-in-Command of the Baroda army and the latter Commandant of a State regiment of infantry or cavalry. The question arose whether the employment of these British officers with His Highness the Gaekwar's forces would be in accordance with the understanding that the Baroda army is intended solely for the maintenance of internal order and for use on ceremonial occasions. His Excellency decided that the loan of the two officers concerned would not dangerously increase the efficiency of the Gaekwar's army, and the proposals were sanctioned. Sanction was subsequently accorded to the employment of Colonel Birdwood as General Commanding the Baroda State troops, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Evans Gordon, who had vacated that appointment.

Information was received by the Government of India through the India

Proposed employment of Swiss military officers by the Baroda Darbar.

Office in August 1909 that negotiations had been opened with certain officers of the Swiss army with a view to their entering the service of the Baroda Darbar. The Resident in Baroda was instructed to communicate orally to the Gaekwar the information received by the Government of India, and to ascertain whether these negotiations were authorised by His High-

ness. In the following month the Resident furnished an explanation made verbally to him by the Gaekwar, in which the latter admitted that, finding he could not get two British officers for his service, he had instructed Monsieur Fillion, who had acted as his agent on his continental tours, to ascertain whether suitable military officers for his service could be engaged in Switzerland, but that Monsieur Fillion was not empowered to offer definite engagements, and was particularly given to understand that any appointments which the Maharaja might wish to make would require the previous sanction of the Government of India. The Resident was asked to explain to His Highness that his omission to inform Government before making these enquiries might have been liable to misinterpretation which His Excellency the Viceroy would have much regretted, and that His Excellency felt sure that in making such enquiries in future His Highness would always previously consult the Resident.

In 1903, in communicating orders on a memorial from the Baroda Darbar regarding the disputed ownership of an islet in the Gulf of Cutch, the Government of India took exception to a passage which occurred in the memorial in which the Darbar claimed territorial jurisdiction over all the islands and reefs, small and great, lying within one marine league of the foreshore. "The Government of India," it was observed, "do not admit any right to Admiralty jurisdiction on the part of the Darbar such as is apparently claimed . . . since all such jurisdiction, unless an exception has been expressly allowed, belongs to the Paramount Power only."

In July 1908 the Darbar enquired whether this objection related to the limited maritime or municipal jurisdiction over the territorial waters, which had always been possessed and exercised by them without demur, or was confined to the higher Admiralty jurisdiction to try offences on the high seas, etc. The Government of India replied that the decision of 1903 was limited to the question of rights over the particular islet of Pagharkhada, and that it would serve no useful purpose to embark on a general discussion as to jurisdiction in territorial waters, until some case actually arose in which that question had to be determined. The Darbar were, however, assured that the Government of India had no desire on behalf of the British Government to restrict the exercise of any jurisdiction to which the Gaekwar was properly entitled.

In February 1907 the Baroda Darbar preferred a request for copies of reports with plans, descriptions, etc., about the construction of breakwaters at Karachi, Madras, Colombo and Marmagao, and also for certain information regarding the policy of the Government of India towards the maritime States of Cambay, Sachin, Janjira, Sawantwari, Travancore and Cochin.

As regards the first request, the Darbar were informed that it was couched in vague terms, and they were asked to state their request more precisely. With regard to the second, the Darbar were referred to the ruling conveyed to them in March 1902 in which the Government of India, under the authority of His Majesty's Government, asserted the general right of regulating the opening of seaports in Native States, and of protecting the customs revenue. It was added that, in pursuance of its international status and of its Imperial obligation, the Paramount Power had the inherent right to make such varying arrangements in these matters as might appear to be necessary or desirable in each particular case, and that, should the Baroda Darbar desire to open any ports, the same policy would be followed. For information as to the actual policy of the Government of India in the matter of the customs duties imposed by maritime Native States, the attention of the Darbar was invited to the volumes of Aitchison's Treaties.

With effect from the 1st November 1909 the Baroda Darbar abolished all customs duties throughout the Baroda State, with the exception of the sea customs duties in the Kodinar and Okhamandal taluks in Kathiawar, and of any duties imposed under treaty obligations with the British Government. Any octroi duties to be levied in those areas were at the same time transferred to the municipalities of the State. The Resident at Baroda was directed to convey to His Highness the Gaekwar an expression of

the satisfaction with which the Government of India received the news of this important measure.

Under the terms of certain arrangements made with the Baroda Darbar in 1860, on the suppression by the British Government of the turbulent Wagher tribes inhabiting the Gaekwar's territory in the extreme west of Kathiawar, an armed corps—the Okhamandal Battalion—had been established at Dwarka under the command of a British officer, an Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, while at the same time another Assistant had been appointed at Amreli. In 1904 the Baroda Darbar, with a view to economy, suggested the reduction of the Okhamandal Battalion by one half, and the abolition of the posts of the Assistant at Amreli and of the Adjutant of the above corps, while they proposed that the salary attached to the Assistant at Dwarka should be reduced. The Government of India, however, were unable to entertain any of these proposals, which were rejected in November 1905.

The Resident at Baroda reported in July 1908 that the Darbar had repeatedly urged the desirability of reducing the cost of the appointments of the two Assistants, and that the Gaekwar had himself expressed the desire that British interference in those portions of his territories should be gradually withdrawn. In consequence of these representations the Resident made a tour in the Okhamandal district in order to ascertain how far the wishes of the Darbar could be met, and as a result of his inspection he submitted the following proposals:—

- (a) that, as a tentative measure, 14 thanas now occupied by men of the Okha Battalion, of which the Assistant Resident at Dwarka was the Commandant, to look after the Waghers, should be left unoccupied, the men so relieved being kept at head-quarters, and the thanas being kept in repair, in case they should be wanted again;
- (b) that after the railway to Dwarka had been opened the question of reducing the strength of the regiment should be considered;
- (c) that the appointment of a British officer as Adjutant of the Okha Battalion should be abolished, and that the offer of the Darbar to depute one of their officers during the rains, when the sea route was closed, or in emergency, should be accepted;
- (d) that the entire control of the "cognate tribes" should be made over to the Darbar, their authorities being allowed to exercise 2nd class magisterial powers over the Waghers, with certain reservations for the present;
- (e) that an Assistant Resident should be kept for the present at Dwarka, and that, in the event of an officer of the Bombay Political Department being appointed hereafter, the Darbar should pay up to Rs. 1,000 a month for his salary, and provide his ordinary travelling allowances;
- (f) that the appointment of Assistant Resident at Amreli should be abolished, the work being carried on from head-quarters at Baroda; and that the office establishment now at Amreli should be done away with, the additional establishment required at Baroda being entertained at the cost of the Imperial Government.

The Government of India agreed with the Resident that the time had come for the gradual withdrawal of British supervision from the Gaekwar's districts in Kathiawar, with a view to the eventual substitution of His Highness's authority for that exercised by the British Government in so far as this could be accomplished without danger to the public tranquillity or to the special interests of those entitled to the good offices of British officials. The above proposals were accordingly accepted, save as regards the abolition of the Amreli appointment, on which point orders were reserved pending a satisfactory settlement of the question of the treatment of the Mul Girassias by the Darbar.

In June 1909 the Resident at Baroda recommended that pending the conclusion of a satisfactory settlement between the Darbar and the Mul Girassias the appointment of Assistant Resident at Amreli should be held in abeyance, and the Darbar relieved of a portion of the expenditure connected therewith; and that the existing procedure for the trial of cases in which the Mul Girassias are concerned should be relaxed. The Baroda Darbar had themselves noticed

the conditions prevailing in Amreli, and in June 1909 pointed out that, while the post of Assistant Resident had sometimes been left unfilled, no portion of the contribution of Rs. 212-8-0 a month had ever been remitted, but that the whole amount had been regularly paid into the treasury. They premised that no contribution should be levied while the post is unfilled, and asked that a sum of Rs. 1,624-9-6, being the contribution levied in respect of the period from the 12th October 1908 to the 31st May 1909, might be refunded to the State; they also signified their intention to raise the question of the refund of contributions levied in similar circumstances in the past; but no such reference has yet reached the Government of India. The Resident, whose opinion on the proposition advanced by the Darbar was asked for, advised that the post in question should be held in abeyance, but not abolished, that his Native Assistant shall be granted a charge allowance for performing such duties as were necessary; and that his office establishment should be revised so as to effect a slight saving. These proposals, which had the effect of securing a substantial saving to Government while lessening the expenditure of the Baroda Darbar on the same account by Rs. 341 a month, were sanctioned, on the understanding that, should the appointment at any time be restored, the Darbar would again be required to pay full contributions; while, if it were abolished, their contribution would cease altogether.

In July 1909 the Resident at Baroda conveyed the thanks of the Darbar for the arrangements made by the Government of India, and submitted for orders certain proposals in connection with the exercise of magisterial powers by the Baroda State Courts over the Waghers who inhabit that district. These proposals were approved.

The original landholders of the Amreli district are known as Mul Girassias.

Mul Girassias of Amreli.

As a class they are impoverished, and are entitled to British protection. The Resi-

dent recommended in April 1908—

- (i) that the Baroda Darbar should be moved to confirm the Mul Girassias in the possession of the lands held by them at the time of the Maji Jarif (old survey) of 1863, any clearly established encroachments since that date being subjected to the payment of full assessment; and
- (ii) that certain proposals of the Baroda Darbar as regards the agency to be employed for the settlement of the lands and regarding appeals and applications for review should be accepted, subject to the proviso that the period of appeal to the Resident should be the usual period of 90 days, instead of two months as proposed by the Darbar.

These proposals were sanctioned.

In June 1909 the Resident at Baroda reported that the Darbar had recently passed an Act with a view to afford relief to encumbered estate-holders throughout the State, and that an enquiry which the Darbar proposed to set on foot as to the extent of the indebtedness of the Mul Girassias was a necessary preliminary to the consideration of the suitability of this measure for their relief. The Government of India concurred in the opinion that the proposed enquiry was desirable, and expressed their readiness to consider the question of the application of the Act to the case of the Mul Girassias, on receipt of a report of the results of the enquiry. At the same time the Resident reported the settlement which the Darbar proposed to make of the lands of the Mul Girassias. The arrangements were approved, and the Resident was requested to convey to the Darbar an expression of the satisfaction of the Government of India at the manner in which they proposed to deal with the question. In May 1910, the Resident reported that the enquiry by the Darbar into the holdings of the Mul Girassias had been completed.

Chandod is a town within the State of a petty Mewassi Chief styled the Rana of Mandwa, and was under the undivided rule of his ancestors before the Gaekwars

Chandod.

Disputes between the Baroda Darbar and the Rana of Mandwa in regard to certain rights in the town of Chandod.

first became supreme in Rewa Kantha in 1755 and obtained a footing in Chandod. The jurisdiction is shared by the Baroda Darbar and the Rana of Mandwa, and has been the cause of endless disputes. Between

1884 and 1898 attempts were made to arrive at an amicable settlement of the questions at issue between the two parties, but without any success.

In 1900 Lord George Hamilton, the then Secretary of State for India, in passing orders on certain memorials addressed to his predecessor by the Rana of Mandwa

1900.

in the matter observed that, if the arrangement indicated by him did not ensure equal treatment for both parties, and failed to secure them in the maintenance of their respective rights, he would be prepared to sanction a temporary attachment of Chandod with a view to determining the compensation to be given to the Gaekwar for the compulsory acquisition of his rights by the British Government on behalf of the Rana of Mandwa, the recognised owner of the town and lands of Chandod.

In 1901 negotiations were started for the settlement of the disputes between Baroda and Mandwa by exchange of territory. These, however, fell through. In 1904 the Bombay Government forwarded a memorandum of appeal from the Baroda Darbar against certain orders passed by the former relating to the Gaekwar's rights in Chandod. This led to a thorough examination of the question by the Government of India who, in giving their decision on the specific points raised by the Darbar which included the Gaekwar's claim in respect of civil jurisdiction and registration, observed that the present system of dual jurisdiction could never be satisfactory, and that the time had come when the abolition of the system ought to be enforced. In 1901 the Baroda Darbar had formulated a scheme for the exchange of Chandod and the scattered Wantas of the Rana in Baroda limits, and both the Bombay Government and the Government of India had expressed their consent to the negotiation being undertaken. The Bombay Government were therefore informed that this proposal might be taken up anew in consultation with the Resident at Baroda, and that proposals might be submitted, either for a renewal of the abortive negotiations of 1901 or for some other scheme of exchanges which would be satisfactory to both parties.

In March 1906 the Bombay Government reported that the Baroda Darbar

1906.

had asked that the execution of the above orders might be stayed pending the result

of an appeal which they intended to prefer to the Secretary of State. This appeal was received through the Bombay Government in June 1907. The Government of India in transmitting the appeal remarked that the views of Lord Curzon's Government in regard to the Gaekwar's claims in respect of civil jurisdiction and registration had not been communicated to His Highness by the Bombay Government, and it was possible that a further explanation of these views might have had the effect of removing entirely or partially his objections in these two matters. On the other points dealt with in the memorial, the Government of India stated that they had no recommendations to make. The attention of the Secretary of State was at the same time invited to the suggestion made by his predecessor in 1900, that in certain circumstances the rights of His Highness the Gaekwar in Chandod might be extinguished, and it was stated that, as the Bombay Government appeared to concur with the Darbar in the view that the contingency contemplated in Lord George Hamilton's decision had not arisen, the Government of India, while considering that it would be to the public interest that the present complicated system in Chandod should cease, proposed to defer taking further steps in the matter pending the Secretary of State's orders on the present case.

His Lordship in passing orders on the memorial observed that, while the pecuniary value of the claims was trivial, the whole dispute was essentially political, and closely connected with the general settlement of Guzerat made between the East India Company and Baroda; that the controversy arose out of a loose arrangement made between the Rana of Mandwa and the Gaekwar of Baroda, guaranteed and controlled by a third party, the British Government, who endeavoured to make the best of a complicated situation, so as to maintain the *status quo* without recourse to violence; and that within the territories of Mandwa the Gaekwar had successfully asserted his power over Chandod. While the British Government were determined to preserve the rights of the territorial Chief, they hoped to do so with due recognition of the position which the Gaekwar had established by force over his neighbour; and though a long-standing dispute might be terminated by buying out the Gaekwar's rights in the Rana's village of Chandod for a lump sum, His Majesty's Government were unwilling to solve the question in that way

against the wishes of the Gaekwar who objected to that method of settlement. The Secretary of State in confirming the decision of the Political Agent who had rejected the Gaekwar's claims to civil and criminal jurisdiction and also in regard to stamp duties, court-fees and registration of documents (unless the two parties jointly agreed to a settlement of the latter questions), directed that the remaining smaller disputes in regard to which it was not in the interest of public policy to encourage appeals should be referred, if both parties agreed, to a special arbitrator to be chosen by the Government of India, with full power to decide finally.

A copy of the Secretary of State's reply was furnished to the Government of Bombay with the request that its purport might be communicated to the Baroda Darbar and to the Rana of Mandwa in such detail as would render the position clear to them. The result of this communication was that, while the Gaekwar agreed to the appointment of an arbitrator, the Rana of Mandwa declined on the ground that the financial condition of his State rendered it impossible for him to bear the cost of the proposed enquiry. The Bombay Government were of opinion that in the circumstances the attitude of the Rana was not unreasonable. The Government of India agreed in this view and said that, the solution of the difficulty by the appointment of an arbitrator having failed, the decisions of the local authorities on the disputes dealt with in Part V of the memorial must be maintained. The Government of Bombay were requested to inform the two parties accordingly.

In November 1905 His Majesty's Secretary of State sanctioned a proposal of the Government of India that, owing to the inability of the Thakur of Pethapur to pay the annual tribute due by his taluka to the Baroda Darbar, his tribute might be temporarily reduced; also that the arrears might be written off as irrecoverable. These orders were based mainly on the grounds—

- (i) that in 1836 the Political Commissioner at Baroda informed the Darbar that "whenever remissions are called for, the Government is the proper judge of their necessity;"
- (ii) that in 1839 the Court of Directors laid down that the Government of India had a right to make remissions without the consent of the Gaekwar;
- (iii) that in 1840 the Gaekwar categorically admitted his obligation to agree to such remissions as might be deemed just and equitable on the occurrence of any *afat asmani sultani* or calamity due to the seasons or to the action of the State.

In September 1907 the Resident at Baroda submitted a copy of the minutes of a conference held at the Baroda Residency in connection with the settlement of

Giras disputes.

Giras disputes between the Baroda Darbar and the Tributary Chiefs of the Mahi and Rewa Kantha Agencies, and reported that 35 points had been settled by mutual agreement at the conference and that the orders of the Government of India were required on the 13 remaining points. The Resident was informed in March 1908 that the Government of India were gratified that the Committee had agreed on so many points, and that as it was in every way desirable that such cases should be settled by mutual agreement, they hoped that it might be found possible to dispose of the remaining points in a similar manner. The Resident should, therefore, endeavour to meet the views of the Darbar on some of the points in dispute and to induce them to meet his views on others, with the object of effecting a lasting settlement.

BENGAL.

In January 1908 the Bengal Government forwarded a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by certain

Tributary Mahals of Orissa. Revision of sanads.

Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, praying that certain amendments might be made in their sanads. The object was to remove the difference that existed between their powers and those of

the Chiefs of the Sambalpur States, which were transferred to Bengal in 1905 as a result of the partition scheme. The amendments referred to their powers in respect of criminal administration, the right to catch elephants in their States, the classification of their States as "Feudatory" and not "Tributary", and a change in the title of the "Superintendent, Tributary Mahals" to that of "Commissioner of the Orissa Division."

The proposals were accepted and revised sanads were issued in October 1908.

The Bengal Government submitted proposals in 1908 for the revision of the

Revision of tribute of certain States.

tributes payable by the Chiefs of Patna, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Bamra and Rehrahkhoh, and recommended that the revised tributes should be fixed for a period of 20 years. The Local Government was informed in reply that the Government of India had decided not to lay down any settled principles for the revision of the tributes payable by these States, but considered it desirable on political grounds to treat the Chiefs with liberality and to avoid heavy enhancement. They accordingly reduced the tribute proposed by the Bengal Government except in the case of Sonpur, and fixed the tribute for a term of 30 years.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government proposed in 1907 that the Chief of Aundh should

Aundh.

Deposition of the Chief.

be deprived of his ruling powers in view of his general unfitness to rule and because he had recently been concerned in an attempt to murder his kharbari, a Government servant lent to his State. The proposal was approved by the Government of India.

Two years later the Bombay Government reported further serious charges against the Chief, and recommended that he should be permanently deposed. The prospect of his return was said to keep the State in a condition of unrest, and to rouse the fears of those who had given evidence against him in 1907. The further charges related to a number of palace intrigues, and the evidence recorded by the Political Agent left no doubt as to the complicity of the Chief and of his mother in murder and in other crimes of a very serious nature. The Bombay Government were authorized to announce that it would not be possible to restore ruling powers to the Chief at the end of the period of five years, and under their orders the Chief was required to reside at Dharwar, and his mother at Benares, under pain of more drastic measures in the event of any infringement of these restrictions, or of any attempt to interfere in the affairs of the Aundh State. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Local Government, and in the absence of other suitable claimants, the deposed Chief having no issue, the Government of India approved of the installation of the Bala Saheb, the younger uncle of the late Chief, on the *gadi* of the Aundh State.

During the last year of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty the Government of

Bhavnagar.

Status and privileges of Bhavnagar ports.

India had rejected the claim of the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar that, in accordance with the treaties of 1860 and 1866, no limitation should be placed on his right to carry on free and unrestricted trade from his ports with the interior of India including British districts, and with foreign ports, in all articles except salt, spirits, and opium. Against these orders the Thakur Sahib appealed in 1906.

The Government of India, while they were not prepared to question the correctness of their previous decision from the legal point of view, thought that the matter deserved reconsideration from the political point of view, and decided, in the special circumstances of the case that all trade going through the port of Bhavnagar should have free access without let or taxation to the continent of British India, to exactly the same extent as if it had entered the port of Bombay. It was added that the Governor-General in Council was also willing to grant the same privileges to the other minor ports of His Highness's State upon the same terms. The Government of Bombay were accordingly requested to make the necessary administrative arrangements in connection with the management of the land customs line so as to give effect to this decision.

The recommendation of the Bombay Government that His Highness the Thakur Sahib should be fully trusted to carry out the agreement was accepted, and it was determined that no customs officer need be sent to Bhavnagar for the present. At the same time they were asked whether, in view of these decisions, His Highness the Thakur Sahib desired his memorial to be forwarded to the Secretary of State. His Highness expressed a wish that this might be done, and the memorial was forwarded to the Secretary of State in June 1909 with a detailed history of the case.

The Rao of Cutch had protested in 1905 against a proposal made by the Government of India to construct a railway line between Karachi and Bombay which would run through Cutch. The Rao had argued that, as most of his revenue was derived from the customs duty levied at his ports, he would suffer considerable loss if an alternative route by rail were opened. In 1906 the Government of India, considering that it was unnecessary to press the proposal to carry the line through Cutch territory against the wishes of the Darbar, rejected the proposed southern or Cutch alignment for the projected Bombay-Sind railway. The decision of the Government of India was subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State.

In March 1907 the Bombay Government were requested to inform His Highness the Rao of Cutch that the time had arrived when in the opinion of the Government of India the British military garrison at Bhuj should be withdrawn and the subsidy hitherto paid by the Rao under treaty conditions should cease. At the same time they observed that the offer made by His Highness to raise and maintain a body of Imperial Service troops at Bhuj was accepted, and that the Chief might be asked to state definitely the number and description of troops which he proposed to raise. It was added that the land occupied by the military cantonment, and also the buildings, the latter on a fair valuation, would be made over to the Darbar on the withdrawal of the British troops.

On a further reference from the Bombay Government the Government of India sanctioned a refund, with effect from the 1st April 1905, of the difference between the amount paid as subsidy by the Cutch Darbar and the actual cost of the British garrison at Bhuj, provided that the amount paid by the Darbar would not be less in any one year than Rs. 88,000, the minimum which the Rao is required to pay under article 4 of the treaty of 1832. They also sanctioned the absolute restoration to His Highness the Rao of the cantonment of Bhuj on the withdrawal of the regular troops, provided that His Highness agreed to reserve a suitable camping ground for Imperial purposes. It was at the same time suggested that the number of the regular troops might be reduced to 100 rank and file until it was reported that they could be safely withdrawn. In October 1908 the Bombay Government agreed to the proposed reduction. In May 1909 the necessary instructions were issued for the proposed reduction to be carried out.

His Highness Jam Shri Jaswatsinghji of Jamnagar died on the 14th August 1906, and as His Highness left no heir the charge of the state was assumed by the Agency. In December 1906 the Bombay Government reported that there was no prospect of a posthumous son of the late ruler being born, and that the succession was vacant.

There were three claimants to the vacant *gadi* :—

- (1) Jadeja Chandrasinghji Kalubhai of Umralla,
- (2) Lakhubha, son of Kalubha and grandson of Jam Vibhaji by a Muhammadan concubine,
- (3) Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghji of the Saroda branch of the family who was the recognised heir to the *gadi* of the State up to the 6th of October 1884, when the late Jam Jassaji was recognised by Government as the heir.

The claim of Jadeja Chandrasinghji was admittedly inferior to that of either of the other two claimants, and the Bombay Government recommended

that it should not be considered. Regarding the claim of Lakhubha, the Bombay Government said that, as Kalubha his father was excluded from the succession in 1877, and the decision had been declared to be final, it was highly undesirable that further consideration should be given to Lakhubha's claim. They therefore recommended that Kumar Ranjitsinghji, whose selection would be most acceptable to the Rajput nobility and to the people of the State, should be chosen to succeed. The recommendation of the Local Government was accepted by the Government of India, and Kumar Ranjitsinghji was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March 1907.

In May 1909 the Government of Bombay recommended sanction to the execution of a lease between His Highness the Jam Sahib and a company in London, the Nawanagar Pearl Fisheries, Limited, *Lease of the Nawanagar pearl fisheries to an European company.* granting to the latter, in consideration of a yearly rental of Rs. 14,000, the monopoly for a period of fifty years of fishing for pearls, oysters and other molluscs, and all kinds of fish and aquatic animals on the coasts of the Nawanagar state and of any island in the Gulf of Cutch belonging to the State, up to a limit of three miles, and also, so far as the right might be conferred, in all other territorial waters belonging to the State in that Gulf.

In conveying their approval of the lease in December 1909 the Government of India made it clear that, while they were anxious to assist the Nawanagar State as far as possible to conclude an arrangement which appeared to be profitable to the Darbar and to its subjects, they did not waive their own rights as the Paramount Power by not asserting them on the present occasion. As suggested by the Bombay Government a monopoly of general fishing rights was not allowed, as the rights of general fishery in the area covered by the lease had never been defined. The lease was accordingly restricted to the pearl fisheries only, and was subject to the condition that the prescriptive rights, if any, of other States or of subjects of other States should not be infringed. Procedure for the settlement of disputes was also determined, and it was laid down that no assignment or transfer of the rights conferred by the lease should be made without the concurrence of the Government of India. The addition of a clause to the lease was suggested to provide against the contingency of the Company joining a foreign combine without the consent of the lessor.

In March 1908 the Government of Bombay forwarded five memorials addressed to the Secretary of State from certain petty Kathi Chiefs and others in the Kathiawar Agency, appealing against the orders of the Bombay Government applying the rule of primogeniture to all successions in jurisdictionary States and Estates in that Agency. The Bombay Government were not prepared to recommend any modification of the policy inaugurated in 1897 and confirmed in 1904, *viz.*, that the principle of indivisibility of the jurisdictionary States in Kathiawar should be maintained, and recommended the rejection of the memorials. *Primogeniture in the jurisdictionary States and Estates of Kathiawar.*

In transmitting the memorials to the Secretary of State the Government of India observed that the orders approving the introduction of a general rule of primogeniture in jurisdictionary States in Kathiawar went beyond the orders passed in 1897 by Lord George Hamilton, who had declined to lay down a general pronouncement of policy, and had contented himself with deciding the case before him (the partition of the Jasdan State). An examination of the records of the Government of India showed that the question of issuing general orders was not considered on either of the two separate occasions in 1903 and 1904 when communications referring to the subject were received from the Bombay Government; and the approval of the Government of India, which the Bombay Government not unnaturally assumed was therefore in fact given without consideration of the point whether the orders were to be of general effect. The Government of India were none the less of opinion that those orders were sound, since it was essential that the principle of the indivisibility of the jurisdictionary States in Kathiawar should be maintained, if the diminution of the representation and dignity of the ruling houses were to be avoided. Moreover it appeared that the more enlightened of the Chiefs, and those more intimately concerned, fully recognised the wisdom of the decision, while the present movement appeared to be a spurious agitation initiated by Mansur Kachar of Jasdan, whose memorial had been

rejected by the Secretary of State in August 1907. The Government of India therefore recommended the rejection of the present memorials. His Majesty's Secretary of State directed that the States, to which the orders of the Government of Bombay applying the rule of primogeniture to successions in jurisdictional States and Estates in that Agency were communicated, might be informed that those orders had been withdrawn, and that each case in which the new rule had been "applied" or "actually adopted" would be reviewed on its merits by the Government of Bombay. The Bombay Government were duly informed of the Secretary of State's orders.

The Bombay Government accordingly reviewed their previous orders applying the rule of primogeniture to successions in the States of Vadia, Bagasra, Thana Devli, Manawadar, the Estate of the late Vala Khoda Jasa of Jetpur, and the Estate of the late Kachar Jethsur Mansur and of his brother Kalu Kachar of Anandpur, and decided to confirm them. They observed that it appeared to the Governor in Council to be desirable to have some general principle governing cases of succession which would be followed except where there were special circumstances making a departure therefrom desirable, and suggested that while, as directed by the Secretary of State, each case as it occurred would be dealt with on its merits, there should be a definite understanding that in deciding successions to Kathi jurisdictional States of the first four classes there would be a presumption in favour of the application of the rule of primogeniture, and in the case of States below the fourth class a presumption in favour of partition.

The Government of India then requested the Bombay Government to explain more fully the grounds on which it was proposed to introduce the rule of primogeniture in the case of the Estate of the late Vala Khoda Jasa of Jetpur. The Bombay Government replied that an alteration in the original orders would afford needless encouragement to litigation, and might be undesirable as stimulating a belief in the instability of Government decisions. It was added that His Excellency the Governor in Council, having taken into consideration the length of time that had elapsed since the original orders were passed, and the political and administrative advantages secured by the re-union of the two Estates, had decided to confirm his previous decision. The Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that, while accepting this decision in the individual case under consideration, it was in their opinion better to defer the introduction of a general presumption in favour of the application of the rule of primogeniture to successions to Kathi jurisdictional States of the first four classes and of partition in the case of States below the fourth class until the other cases then pending had been decided.

The grounds on which the Bombay Government had arrived at their decision to confirm their previous orders applying the rule of primogeniture to the Estate of Vala Khoda Jasa of Jetpur were communicated to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India who was informed that the Government of India were in agreement with the views of the Local Government. He replied that the political and administrative advantages that the decision might be expected to entail appeared to him sufficient to justify the course that had been followed, and that he was not prepared to disturb the arrangement that had been made.

In August 1909 the Bombay Government proposed that the Virpur Taluka

Interstatal loans in Kathiawar.

(1) *Virpur Taluka.*

in the Kathiawar Agency should be allowed to borrow, on certain conditions and under Government guarantee, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs at 5 per cent per annum from His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, for the purpose of repaying the existing Government and guaranteed loans amounting to Rs. 25,483 and Rs. 1,58,000 respectively. The proposal was sanctioned.

The Talukdar of Chotila borrowed Rs. 22,000 at $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from the Than

(2) *Chotila Estate.*

Lakhtar State in 1885 under Government guarantee, and in 1900 Government made certain advances to the Estate for the maintenance of the Talukdar, and to meet the cost of measures for relief of famine. The total liabilities as ascertained up to the 31st March 1903 amounted to Rs. 55,385, and the total annual surplus which was at that time considered to be available for the repayment of this sum was estimated at Rs. 317 a year. As it was clear that the Taluka was not likely to be free from debt for many years, it was decided

to pay $\frac{3}{4}$ of the probable surplus towards the liquidation of the Government loan, guaranteed loan, local fund loan, etc., and $\frac{1}{4}$ towards private debts. This arrangement being objected to by the Than Lakhtar State the Bombay Government suggested that the Lakhtar loan should be paid off by raising other money on Agency guarantee. No one in Kathiawar being willing to lend the money, the Bombay Government in 1905 recommended the grant of a further loan of Rs. 15,558 to the Chotila Estate to pay off the loan obtained from the Than Lakhtar State which stood at the above figure at that time.

Further particulars regarding the financial condition of the Estate were called for by the Government of India, in submitting which the Bombay Government renewed their request for a further advance, the amount of which was put at Rs. 26,000, owing to the accumulation of interest due on the loan from the Lakhtar State. In December 1908 the Government of India informed the Bombay Government of their willingness to write off that portion (Rs. 17,000) of the outstanding Government loan of Rs. 29,000 which represented direct famine expenditure, thereby reducing the Government loan to Rs. 12,000, and also to advance a sum of Rs. 22,000, which might be offered to the Than Lakhtar State in full settlement of its claim against the Chotila Taluka. In regard to the liquidation of the Government debt which would be increased to Rs. 34,000, the Bombay Government were informed that this sum should be written down to the amount which, with interest, could be repaid in 20 years by annual instalments of Rs. 2,300—the average annual surplus of the Taluka—and transferred to the Provincial loan account. It was added that, in the event of the Lakhtar State refusing to accept the composition proposed, the Darbar should be given clearly to understand that they would not receive back the capital of the loan advanced to the Talukadar for the next twenty years.

The Government of Bombay intimated the acceptance by the Lakhtar State of Rs. 22,000 in full settlement of its claims against the Chotila Estate, and in June 1909, a loan of Rs. 22,000 to the Chotila Estate was sanctioned from Imperial revenues to enable it to meet in full the claims of the Than Lakhtar State, on the understanding that there would be a subsequent transfer of the advance to the Provincial loan account.

The salute of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E., of Khairpur, was increased in January 1906 from 15 to 17 guns, as a personal distinction, in recognition of his very creditable record as a ruler.

*Khairpur.
Grant of increased salute.*

In the following year the State suffered a severe loss by the death of its Vazir, the Honourable Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan, C.I.E.

Death of the Vazir of Khairpur.

On the death of His Highness the Mir in March 1909, the Government of India sanctioned the succession to the *gadi* of his only son Mir Imam Bakhsh Khan, and also the proposal of the Bombay Government to obtain from him, before his installation, a private agreement to abide by certain conditions. The death of the late Mir and the succession of Imam Bakhsh Khan were duly reported to the Secretary of State, who approved the latter's succession and the imposition of restrictions on his powers.

Succession of Mir Imam Bakhsh Khan.

In November 1905 the Bombay Government forwarded a memorial from the Reverend J. P. Graham, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Kolhapur, in which he protested against certain proclamations issued by the Darbars of the Southern Maratha States in connection with the sale of immoveable property to persons other than State subjects. It appeared that, when the Mission first established itself in the Kolhapur Agency, no objection was raised by the States concerned, partly because the acquisitions were limited and partly because the new owners lived on the land and were believed to be easily amenable to all revenue and local fund rules and regulations which could be enforced upon them personally. In the process of time the missionaries acquired lands to a considerable extent, and in some cases used for non-agricultural purposes land which had formerly been cultivated, and seemed occasionally to be

*Kolhapur.
Acquisition of land by American Missionaries.*

disinclined to obey the local laws. While the Chiefs were considering by what means they could enforce their ordinary regulations on these settlers, and could control the increasing acquisitions of agricultural land by the missionaries, it became known that the holdings acquired by the missionaries in their individual names were being transferred without the knowledge of the State authorities to a Corporate body in New York, America. The Chiefs became alarmed, as they felt that the hold they had over the resident owners of the land would entirely cease if, in the event of any dispute arising out of their revenue regulations or the Land Acquisition Act or other laws, the residents repudiated responsibility and referred the State to some corporate body in New York. The remedy chosen by the Chiefs was the proclamation complained against.

The main contention in Mr. Graham's memorial was found to be that the proclamations issued by the States were in direct violation of the treaty rights guaranteed by the Anglo-American Convention of 1899. The Bombay Government were instructed in February 1906 to explain to Mr. Graham that this view appeared to the Government of India to be untenable. The proclamations in question related exclusively to immoveable property, and applied equally to all persons not being subjects of the State concerned. The convention carefully distinguished between real and personal property, and the only clauses which related to the former were Nos. I and V. The provisions of article I were not in point in the present case, and the fact that the proclamations applied equally to all persons not being subjects of the State concerned removed all ground for objection under article V.

In November 1905 the Bombay Government submitted a copy of a letter from the Chief Minister of the Palanpur State containing a request for the remission of such portion as might be considered fair and reasonable of the Government loan of

Palanpur.

Remission of Government loan advanced for famine relief.

Rs. 8 lakhs which was expended by the Agency on behalf of the Darbar on famine relief operations. The principal reason assigned for this request was the unproductiveness of the expenditure, especially that on the Hadmatya tank. The Government of India agreed that the outturn of the Hadmatya tank was most unsatisfactory, and remitted, as a special case, the sum of Rs. 2,77,125-14-3 which was expended on that project.

For the settlement of the Sirohi-Palanpur-Danta boundary case, see under Sirohi (Rajputana).

On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay the Government of India on the 2nd April 1907 sanctioned

Radhanpur.

Grant of powers to the Nawab. His inefficient rule and death.

the investiture of the Nawab of Radhanpur with full powers, subject to certain conditions. In view, however, of the recent breakdown in the Nawab's health owing to self-indulgence and excesses, which had necessitated his temporary removal to Europe, the Government of India stated that they felt much misgiving as to the result of the experiment of granting him full powers, and expressed a hope that the Political Agent would be instructed to keep a close but kindly watch on him. In the following year the Bombay Government reported that, acting on medical advice, they had, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India permitted the Nawab of Radhanpur to pay a second visit to Europe in the company of Dr. Pollen, who had consented to take His Highness to England *via* Colombo and to make the necessary arrangements for his treatment there in consultation with medical specialists. The action of the Government of Bombay was confirmed. Later it was reported that owing to ill health the Nawab was entirely incapable of administering his State even with the help of a competent Diwan. The Governor of Bombay in Council had accordingly deemed it desirable to assume the administration of the State with effect from the 1st July 1909, and had appointed an administrator for a period, in the first instance, of six months, the arrangements made for carrying on the administration of the State being the same as those sanctioned in 1896 during the minority of the Nawab.

Early in 1910 the Nawab, who had gone for a prolonged voyage, died at sea. The succession of his brother to the *gadi* was approved by the Government of India.

In the scheme for the redistribution of the Army in India it was proposed that the cantonment of Rajkot should be abandoned, and that the garrison at Deesa

Rajkot.

Proposed abandonment of the Cantonment.

should be reduced to one battalion of Native infantry. The Bombay Government at first agreed to the removal of the troops from Rajkot, on the understanding that a reserve of 100 mounted police would be sanctioned for that place, and also such a reserve of armed police as might be necessary to guard efficiently the treasury and the jail in time of trouble. Shortly after submitting their proposals for increasing the strength of the Agency police in Kathiawar the Government of Bombay asked for a reconsideration of the question of the abandonment of Rajkot as a military station, and put forward an alternative suggestion that Deesa, rather than Rajkot, should be deprived of its garrison under the Army redistribution scheme. They pointed out that as a station for one native infantry regiment only Deesa had in respect of military considerations no advantage over Rajkot, where adequate accommodation for one native infantry regiment existed. As regards concentration Deesa was certainly only $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours' journey from Ahmedabad while Rajkot was 5 hours distant by rail; but this advantage was outweighed by political considerations. It was represented that Deesa had no civil station and no population other than persons connected with the regiment, being situated in a desert, far from any populous or important centre. Rajkot on the other hand is the capital of the province of Kathiawar, in which is found a congeries of Native States of Rajput, Musulman and Kathi races. It is the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar who is constantly in receipt of visits from Native Chiefs to whom guards of honour should, but at present cannot, be furnished. It has also a civil population of about 9,000 persons, and about 40 European residents. In its neighbourhood and in the same province are the three civil stations of Jetelsar, Sangadh and Wadhwan, each with its Political Officer and his staff. At Wadhwan there is in addition a considerable European community. Bhavnagar near Sangadh is the head-quarters of the railway system of the province, and contains a few Europeans among the railway employés.

In deference to these considerations the Government of India accorded their sanction to the proposals of the Bombay Government, on the understanding that, in the event of internal disorder, the battalion at Rajkot should be liable to be moved as local circumstances might require.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The Government of India laid down the policy to be pursued in regard to the

Guaranteed Thakurs in Central India.

treatment of guaranteed Thakurs in Central India by their suzerain Darbars in February 1910. The question which is of wide importance in Central India arose out of the claims of the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior to absorb or abolish the existing rights of several of his feudatory Thakurs. His Highness's objections to the system hitherto followed with respect to the treatment of guaranteed-holders were:—

- (1) that the Darbar was called upon to regard as hereditary grants which were originally made for life-time only;
- (2) that certain holders to whom cash allowances only had been guaranteed were treated as guaranteed in respect of their unguaranteed holdings;
- (3) that certain holders, whose estates had never been the subject of any mediation, were treated as guaranteed holders on the basis of certificates granted at their own request by Political Officers, these certificates merely stating that the grantees are in the habit of referring their affairs to the Political Agent;
- (4) that, whether the interference of the Darbar had been expressly excluded or not, it was in practice held to be excluded in respect of all guaranteed holdings without any exception;
- (5) that the Darbar was not allowed even to correspond direct with its own fiefs, i.e., the guaranteed holders; and
- (6) that the effect of the many concessions made to these petty holders and of the restrictions imposed upon the Darbar was to give the former a wrong idea of their position and to lower the prestige of the latter,

whom the Government recognised as the suzerain, thus rendering reform and uniformity of administration impossible.

The matter was discussed by the Agent to the Governor-General at a conference of his Political Officers. The view held by the majority was that, subject to certain conditions, the general aim should be to restore the guaranteed Thakurs to the position of Sardars in the States to whose suzerainty they are subject. It was also held that the practice of interfering in the affairs of unguaranteed Estates which may be in the possession of guaranteed holders should be reduced to a minimum; that in the matter of succession the present practice should be maintained in cases where the interference of the suzerain Durbar was expressly excluded; that, as regards jurisdiction, the aim should be to transfer to the suzerain Darbars gradually and as suitable opportunities occurred the residuary jurisdiction now exercised by the Political Officers; that the provision and control of police in the guaranteed Estates should ordinarily follow the jurisdiction; that the management of guaranteed Estates during a minority should ordinarily be entrusted to the suzerain Darbars, subject to due safeguards; and that the suzerain Darbars should be permitted to levy from guaranteed Estates all ordinary cesses for education, up-keep of roads, etc., in the benefits of which the Thakurs share.

The Agent to the Governor-General, concurring in the above views, considered that the policy hitherto followed in respect to the treatment of guaranteed Thakurs was inapplicable to the altered condition of affairs; that their true position was that of leading Nobles and Sardars, possessing certain privileges which were guaranteed by the British Government, but in other respects liable to render due and suitable service to their suzerain; and that the maintenance of the quasi-independence of these petty guaranteed holdings would operate as a check on the progress of the suzerain Darbars, which was in itself indispensable to the due discharge of their Imperial duties. The Agent to the Governor-General attached little importance to the old policy of erecting a barrier of Rajput influence against Mahratta predominance in Central India. At the same time he recognised that it was impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules of a general character by which individual cases could be decided, and that almost every case would have to be separately considered on the merits. After a careful consideration of the matter the Government of India conveyed orders in a letter No. 356-I.A., dated the 19th February 1910 as follows:—

“The Governor-General in Council has very carefully considered this important question from different points of view and he has come to the conclusion that as the conditions of the various Thakurates vary so greatly no general policy can be laid down, and that each case must be considered on its merits, as it arises, with reference to the form and nature of the guarantee, previous relations between the Darbar and the guaranteed Thakur, attendant circumstances and the reasonable wishes of the parties. The Governor-General is also firmly convinced that, while it is necessary to be sympathetic towards the suzerain Darbars, it is above all things important that nothing should be done which should bear the interpretation that the British Government was departing from its pledges, whether expressed or to be inferred from previous practice, or making inroads on its plighted word.

“In the circumstances it would serve no useful purpose to consult Darbars upon the matter. There can be no sudden change of policy. If in the past decisions have trended in a particular direction upon the basis of precedent, that danger will no longer arise when each case is considered on its merits and from the point of view of equity by an impartial officer who will after hearing both sides look to the facts and circumstances of the particular case, and disregard precedents drawn from decisions in other cases which must often be very misleading. Political Officers should lose no opportunity of assisting the parties to come to a settlement satisfactory to both of them, either by compensation, or mutual concession, or in some other way. On the occasion of each succession the whole position should be reviewed carefully with the object of making arrangements which will conduce to better relations between the Darbar and its feudatory. Any changes in existing relations should be reported for the orders of the Government of India. The Government of India would only add that great care must be taken not to disturb existing relations more than is necessary during the minority of either the Chief or a guaranteed Thakur.

"The detailed recommendations of the Committee are disposed of by the remarks in the preceding paragraphs. It may be noted specifically that recommendation (iv) contemplates a general levelling of status, which the Government of India cannot allow. The Government of India are unable to sanction a general delimitation of boundaries which would raise a multitude of disputes and further unsettle the relations between the guaranteed Thakurs and the Darbars. They agree that a Darbar should not be permitted to introduce a revenue settlement in any guaranteed area otherwise than at the spontaneous request of the holder. The cases of Tankas also must be considered on their own merits as they arise and adjusted so far as possible by agreement between the parties; but Tankas should not be commuted for a single capitalised payment or other form of compensation without the agreement of both parties.

"There is one matter of procedure to which the Governor-General in Council attaches importance. It is understood that in certain States the guaranteed Thakurs correspond with the Darbar through the Political Agent. This practice is objectionable, as it puts the Political Agent in the position of an advocate, or at least a representative, and destroys or weakens his power of arranging amicable settlements, besides adding quite unnecessarily to his work. I am to ask that a list of the cases in which this practice obtains may be forwarded to the Government of India, with your recommendations as to the cases in which it can be abolished at once without prejudicing unduly the relations between Darbars and the Thakurs. In those cases in which you do not consider it desirable that a change should be introduced now, I am to ask that the change may be made as a matter of course on the occasion of the next succession, and the fact reported to the Government of India. If there are cases in which the practice should, in your opinion, be retained permanently, your recommendation and your reasons for it should be reported to the Government of India."

In November 1907 the Gwalior Darbar submitted to the Agent to the Governor

Excise.

Question of the treatment by the Gwalior Darbar of their guaranteed feudatories in respect of excise privileges.

General in Central India proposals for the treatment of their feudatories in connection with certain measures of excise and customs reform which they proposed to introduce in their territories. The main

points were the control of the production of exciseable commodities and their supply to licensed vendors on payment of a quantitative duty, and the introduction of a consistent and economical customs system. These proposals raised important questions as to the position and treatment of the guaranteed feudatories of the Gwalior Darbar. In the same year the general question was discussed at two conferences of Political Officers in Central India, and in January 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General communicated to the Resident at Gwalior the outlines of a general policy which should be adopted in the matter, and desired that certain further information might be obtained from the Darbar. The Agent to the Governor-General was prepared to admit the contention of the Darbar that Government were not concerned with the relations between the Darbar and those of their subjects whose status and privileges were not the subject of British guarantee, and he accordingly discussed the Darbar's proposals for the treatment of feudatories in relation only to those feudatories whose holdings and privileges were secured by British guarantee, the treatment of those who were not so secured being left to the discretion of the Darbar. The Agent to the Governor General generally approved of the Darbar's proposal, but was not prepared to permit the Darbar to impose *of their own authority*, in guaranteed territories, the restrictions suggested, which he considered should be imposed and enforced by the Political Agent as the representative of the Supreme Government.

A copy of this communication was submitted for the information of the Government of India, who informed the Agent to the Governor General in February 1908 that they desired to examine the proposals before action was taken on them. In February 1910 the Government of India further informed the Agent to the Governor General that, having carefully considered the propositions relating to the treatment of guaranteed Thakurs, they regretted that they were unable to agree to action being taken on the lines laid down. It was stated that, in their opinion, the question of the extent to which the Darbars could be permitted to assume control, either directly or through the Political Agent, over guaranteed Estates in the matter of excise, customs and the like, was one which

should be dealt with on the merits of each particular case, by negotiation between the Darbar and its guaranteed feudatories. Political Officers would naturally use their good offices towards a satisfactory settlement, but it was essential that no pressure should be put upon the guaranteed feudatories. The Agent to the Governor General was accordingly requested to substitute instructions to the above general effect for that part of his orders of January 1908 which dealt with the relations of the Gwalior Darbar towards its guaranteed feudatories.

Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., was deputed in January 1908 to investigate and report on excise arrangements in the States of Central India, and was employed on this work from the 25th January to the 11th October 1905. He finally submitted a "Report on excise matters in Central India and the working of the Malwa Opium Agency". As the report was only of an advisory nature, and the constructive part of it had yet to be completed, it was decided to create an appointment of Excise Commissioner for Central India. Mr. J. H. Cox, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the United Provinces, was selected for the post on a consolidated pay of Rs. 2,500 a month, and assumed charge of his duties in November 1906.

The appointment was made for one year in the first instance, but on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor General the term of Mr. Cox's deputation was extended to 3 years.

His position was primarily that of Adviser to such of the Darbars as might seek his advice as to measures for the repression of smuggling, the improvement of excise systems in Central India, and the development of the revenue from excise by the adoption of stricter measures of control. Considerable advance was made in these directions, especially in the case of the Indore State, where the Madras system was introduced, and in several instances shopless zones were established between the different States. The revenue of the cantonments from excise also showed a considerable advance.

In November 1909 the Agent to the Governor General recommended that the appointment of Excise Commissioner in Central India should be extended for a further period of three years, and that Mr. J. H. Cox, I.C.S., should continue in it. The Government of India, while recognising the value of the work which had been done by Mr. Cox, were unable to agree to these proposals. It was considered that during the last few years the Darbars had enjoyed sufficient opportunities to judge of the general nature of the methods of excise reform which had come to their notice, and the prolonged appointment of an Excise Commissioner in Central India might tend to an amount of interference in the affairs of the States and to a degree of uniformity which would not be in consonance with Lord Minto's general policy.

In April 1905 the Agent to the Governor General was told that it had been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the Maharaja of Gwalior levied a duty on salt imported into his territory, and that the States of Rutlam, Jaora, Sitamau, and Sailana also imposed a duty on exported salt, and that such action was a contravention of the salt agreements entered into with the States in 1879 and 1881-82. The Agent to the Governor General was accordingly requested to institute an enquiry with a view to the abolition of these duties, and early in the following year he submitted a report on the subject. The Agent to the Governor General was finally informed that, in the interests both of the salt consumers of the Native States in question and of the Indian revenues, no serious infringement of the agreements should be permitted, and that the Government of India must depend mainly on their Political Officers to see that the provisions of these agreements were duly observed.

Subsequently in September 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General asked for orders with regard to the small quantities of edible saltpetre salt which were produced at the Gwalior State factories, and was told in reply that, as such salt was being passed out for consumption in contravention of treaty stipulations, the Gwalior Darbar should be addressed with a view to ensuring the due fulfilment of the terms of the salt agreement with the State.

The Agent to the Governor General in Central India reported in February 1908 that all the States and Estates in the Bundelkhand Agency had agreed to certain measures for the improvement of their opium and hemp drugs administration. These measures were approved by the Government of India on the understanding that no pressure would be applied to the Chiefs to enforce them. The Agent to the Governor-General was at the same time requested to convey to the Chiefs concerned the appreciation of the Governor General in Council of the intelligence and readiness to accept advice with which they had approached the proposal submitted for their consideration.

In September 1905 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India submitted a proposal for the appointment of an Advisory Forest Officer for the Central India Agency as a whole, for the purpose of introducing a satisfactory system of forest conservancy in the Native States of the Agency. He recommended that the cost of the appointment should be met solely by the Government of India and that the appointment should be made for a period of at least three years.

The proposal was considered in consultation with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture and the Finance Department, and the Agent to the Governor-General was informed in March 1906 that the Government of India were not prepared to furnish an Advisory Forest Officer for the Central India Agency at their own cost, but would be willing to provide one at the cost of the Native States concerned, if it appeared that the latter were desirous of making such an arrangement in lieu of, or as a supplement to, the present system of appointing a separate officer for each of the larger States, and, in the case of the smaller States, an officer holding charge of a group.

The same proposal was revived in 1907, and the Agent to the Governor-General was informed that, while realising the advantages which might be obtained by the appointment of an Advisory Forest Officer, the Government of India were of opinion that the Native States would be the chief beneficiaries, and were, therefore, not prepared to furnish such an officer at Imperial expense. At the same time it was suggested that the forest administration could be much improved if a common system of treatment were organised by an exchange of ideas between the forest officers already employed in several of the States in the Agency, and that such an exchange of ideas might best be effected by periodical conferences of those officers. A conference of forest officers was accordingly held at Indore in November 1907, Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, Imperial Superintendent of Forest Working-plans, being deputed by the Government of India to preside. The resolutions passed at this conference, which were submitted to the Government of India, advocated that there should ultimately be only one class of forests, that these should be regularly demarcated, that the rights of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the demarcated areas should be investigated and placed on a regular footing, and that fodder reserves should be maintained. It was also advised that States should co-operate to avoid undue competition in the disposal of their produce. For the rest, the committee considered that the matter of greatest general importance was that both Darbars and their employes should realise the importance of forest management, and that they should bring their methods of administration up to date. With this object it was again suggested that an Advisory Forest Officer for Central India should be appointed, and it was considered to be advisable that the broad principles of forestry should be impressed upon the students at the Daly College, that a forest school should be started in Central India, and that forest officers should assist each other by circulating information as to the results of their experiments.

In January 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General asked for a reconsideration of the orders of the Government of India on the ground that the matter was of Imperial importance owing to the necessity of protecting the sources of streams and rivers rising in Central India, and suggested that the charge might fairly be met from the income which accrued to the Imperial Government from the States of Central India. The Agent to the Governor-General was informed in August 1908 that the Government of India were unable, as then advised, to admit that the proposed appointment would be justifiable on the ground that Imperial irrigation

interests were directly affected, and that it might be desirable later to depute an officer to Central India in order to investigate the question of the extent to which the lowering of the water level and the drying up of streams was due to the denudation of the country by the destruction of forests, but that the Government of India were not prepared to take this step until the results of the investigations on this point, which were in progress in British India, had been ascertained. It was added that, in the circumstances, it was not necessary to enter into the financial aspects of the case.

The Government of India sanctioned in September 1905 the appointment of Mr. H. Marsh, C.I.E., a retired officer of the United Provinces, as Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Works in Central India, on a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month, to be met from Imperial revenues, for the purpose of examining the irrigation resources of Central India and to assist and advise the Darbars in selecting and investigating promising schemes and in preparing estimates for them. The term of his appointment was not definitely stated, though it was anticipated that the work would be completed within two or three years. The Secretary of State confirmed the action of the Government of India and asked for a final report on the result of Mr. Marsh's investigations. Mr. Marsh relinquished charge of his duties in December 1908 after completing the four projects in hand and writing a final report of the results of his investigations as required by the Secretary of State. The projects prepared by him were as follows:—

- (i) the Sindh River Canal Project,
- (ii) the Pagara and Pawai Canal Project.
- (iii) the Biamri River Canal Project, and
- (iv) the Parwati River Canal Project.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reported that Mr. Marsh's investigations had thrown much light on the possibilities of irrigation in Central India, that the Darbars have profited largely by his advice, and that their interest in matters connected with irrigation had been awakened. Of the four projects, the Sindh river canal project appeared to be of considerable value, and negotiations were undertaken by the Darbars concerned for its execution. A copy of the connected papers was forwarded to the Secretary of State for information and he was requested to communicate to Mr. Marsh the acknowledgment by the Government of India of his services.

The Agent to the Governor-General subsequently reported that the Sindh project had been abandoned as the Gwalior Darbar were unwilling to co-operate.

In November 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General proposed that certain assurances should be given to the Chiefs concerned, particularly to the Maharaja of Orchha, in connection with the reconnaissance and survey of a projected canal from the Dassan river. The Agent to the Governor-General was informed in reply that, while the Government of India agreed with him that it would be inadvisable to constrain any Native Chief to undertake irrigation work against his will, they considered that no general intimation of this policy should be issued to the Darbars, but that Political Officers should use their influence to encourage co-operation in this matter between the States. At the same time it was added that the Government of India were desirous that every appearance of bringing pressure to bear upon the Darbars should be avoided, since a belief that they were being pressed to spend money on these schemes against their will might do more harm than would follow from delay in the execution of protective works.

In December 1907 the grant of a sum of a lakh and a half of rupees for certain States and Estates in the Central India Agency, owing to anticipated famine and scarcity, was sanctioned.

In March 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India estimated that further advances amounting to Rs. 65,000 for the Bundelkhand Agency and Rs. 7,10,000 for other States in Central India would be needed during the year, and asked that rupees six lakhs might be placed at his disposal. The Government of India in reply regretted that they were unable to sanction the Agent to the

Governor-General's proposals in their entirety, but sanctioned an advance of rupees three lakhs on condition that the amount would be utilised solely for famine relief expenditure. They added that any cases in which loans were required for administrative purposes must be submitted separately for orders.

Owing to the existence of distress in the Bundelkhand Agency, sanction was accorded in February 1906 to the transfer of Captain S. H. Jacob to Bundelkhand as Assistant to the Political Agent for famine work.

Famine in the Bundhelkhand Agency. In February 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General reported that certain petty jagirs in the Bundelkhand Agency were in temporary financial difficulties owing to famine, and he requested that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh might be placed at the disposal of the Political Agent for issue on loan as required, and was told that such advances as were found to be absolutely necessary might be made. The advances made were (1) Dharwar jagir, Rs. 4,000, (2) Tori Fatehpur jagir, Rs. 2,000, and (3) Jigni jagir, Rs. 2,000. Subsequently an advance of Rs. 70,000 was asked for the Bijawar State and was sanctioned in May 1906. In the same month the Agent to the Governor-General again reported that Rs. 44,000 were urgently required for advances to the jagirs of Dhurwai, Bigna, Jigni, and Gaurihar for famine relief, takavi, and administrative needs, and asked for a further credit of rupees half a lakh, to be advanced at his discretion. This proposal was sanctioned. About the same time the Agent to the Governor-General applied for an additional loan of Rs. 5,000 for the jagir of Tori Fatehpur for the same reasons as before, and also for an advance of Rs. 5,000 for the jagir of Naigawan Rebai. These loans were sanctioned by the Government of India on the understanding that they were to be met from the sum of rupees half a lakh previously placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General. It was eventually reported that Rs. 39,000 had sufficed for the requirements of these jagirs.

In October 1907 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reported that certain States and Estates in the Bundelkhand Agency were likely to require financial assistance in the event of the crops failing. In order to meet the situation he asked for a sum of Rs. 50,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the issue of loans as required by these States and jagirs at 4 per cent. interest. The advance asked for was sanctioned. In March 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General estimated that further advances amounting to Rs. 65,000 would be required for the Bundelkhand Agency. The Government of India sanctioned the use of part of the sum of rupees three lakhs advanced for the relief of famine in the Central India Agency for this purpose.

Education.

Educational policy in Central India.

The Agent to the Governor-General in April 1908 submitted proposals with regard to education in Central India including—

- (i) the addition to the staff of the Agent to the Governor-General of a British Educational Officer ;
- (ii) the ultimate employment in each of the five Agencies noted on the margin of a Deputy Inspector of Schools to be paid for by the Darbars ; and
- (iii) the establishment in the Residency area at Indore of a normal school for the training of masters.

Baghelkhand	|	Bhopawar.
Bhopal.	|	B ndel hand.
		Ma'wa.

He was informed that the Government of India thought that progress could best be secured by local effort without the pressure of central direction and inspection by a central officer. For these reasons they did not think it desirable at present to appoint an educational officer to the Agent to the Governor General's staff. There were also objections, apart from the cost which would be great, to the establishment of a central normal school, which had a tendency to turn out a type of town-bred man with distinct political views, a type not well suited for work in backward Estates, and moreover much difficulty would probably be experienced in allotting the trained teachers among the States on any system which would be proportionate to the contributions of the Darbars to the cost of the institution. The Government of India preferred to leave it to individual Darbars to make their own arrangements. Where Darbars could not afford to make suitable arrangements, political officers, while avoiding any pressure, might advise them

to combine with their neighbours, if there were no local or personal objections to such a course. In regard to primary education, the Government of India suggested that probably the most suitable arrangement would be for Darbars to appoint an experienced educational officer of the Deputy Inspector class, specially selected for his tact and loyalty, to inspect schools and organise small classes at convenient centres for instruction of teachers in modern methods, without dislocating their ideas of village life. As regards secondary schools, sufficient arrangements for their inspection existed in Indore and Gwalior, and the Agent to the Governor-General was advised to make the best arrangements that he could in consultation with the neighbouring Local Governments for the inspection of secondary schools in other States.

The Government of India entirely agreed with the Agent to the Governor-General that it was important to keep public instruction in Native States as far as possible in the hands of the inhabitants of those States, but they were convinced that the best way to secure the desired end would be to proceed locally, and gradually to develop the indigenous systems, and not to introduce the methods of British India, which were in many ways unsuited to Native States, and even in British India were still in the experimental stage.

In June 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General reported that the Rana of Ali-Rajpur since his investiture with restricted ruling powers in 1903 had shown great interest in the affairs of his State and was quite fitted to exercise full powers, and recommended that the restrictions on the Rana's powers should be withdrawn. The recommendation was accepted by the Government of India, who also accepted the views of the Agent to the Governor-General that the arrangements for the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the Political Agent within the State should remain unchanged.

In August 1906 the Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India that the existing restrictions on the powers of the Nawab of Baoni should be removed and that His Highness should be permitted to exercise the full powers of the Chiefship, subject to the conditions that he should consult the Political Agent in all important matters, and that he should not, without the express consent of the Political Agent, alter or reverse any important decision or arrangement which had been effected since his succession.

In March 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General was asked to consider the question of the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on the powers of the Nawab of Baoni and certain other chiefs. He did not think it wise in this case to withdraw the restrictions formally, for fear of misunderstanding, but asked that he might be authorised to withdraw them, should he consider this to be desirable. This suggestion was accepted, and the necessary authority was delegated to the Agent to the Governor-General, subject to the condition that a report should be submitted to the Government of India whenever use is made of the powers so delegated. No report as to the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on the powers of the Nawab of Baoni has been received.

Raja Thakur Prasad Singh of Baraundha died in July 1909, and in September 1909 the Government of India recognized the succession of his only son, Gaya Pershad, to the Chiefship. The succession being direct, *nazarana* was not levied.

Barwani.]

In December 1909 sanction was accorded to the investiture of the Rana of Barwani with full ruling powers.

In September 1908 Rawat Sajjan Singh, Thakur of Bhatkheri, died without leaving an heir either direct or adopted.

Bhatkheri.

Lapse to the Indore Darbar.

The estate consisted of one village, Bhatkheri, which was held from the Indore Darbar under a sanad guaranteed by the British Government, and of two villages held without guarantee on *istimrari* tenure from the same Darbar. The widow of the late Thakur wished to secure the continuance of the guarantee by adopting

a very distant collateral, but the Indore Darbar, on the ground that the late Rawat had died without an heir, natural or adopted, claimed an escheat of the estate under rule 4 of the rules which governed the devolution of the British guarantee. The Government of India decided that the guarantee had lapsed by the death without direct heirs of Rawat Sajjan Singh, and accepted the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General that the Indore Darbar should be permitted to resume the estate should they so desire. The Government of India also observed with pleasure the intention of the Indore Darbar to continue the estate to the widow of the deceased during her lifetime.

In May 1910 the Agent to the Governor-General submitted for orders the question whether the Thakur of Bhojakheri should be recognised as a guarantee holder in respect of the villages of Bhojakheri in the Senior Branch and Langarkheri in the Junior Branch of the Dewas State. Colonel Daly expressed the opinion that the past history of the tenure of the villages showed that they had not been treated as guaranteed and that no claims to a guarantee had been preferred before. The Government of India, agreeing with the Agent to the Governor-General, held that the Thakur's claim could not be sustained.

His Highness Sir Malkhan Singh, K.C.I.E. Maharaja of Charkhari, died suddenly in June 1908 and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., His Highness was installed and invested with full ruling powers by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in October 1908.

In January 1906 the salute of His Highness Maharaja Mohendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Datia, was increased from 15 to 17 guns, as a personal distinction, in honour of the visit of Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales to Central India, in which Agency the Maharaja was the *Doyen* of the Native Chiefs; also on the ground of his occupation of the *gadi* without reproach for nearly half a century. On the 3rd August 1907, the Maharaja died suddenly, when within three months of the completion of his fiftieth year on the *gadi*. He was succeeded by his only son, Govind Singh, who was installed at his capital by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 21st August 1907.

During the *régime* of the late Maharaja the finances and administration of the State had fallen into great disorder, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India recommended the temporary appointment of a special Political Officer for a period of three years to attend to the reorganisation and improvement of the administration, and to arrange for and supervise personally the education and training of the young Chief. The Government of India deferred passing orders on this proposal, and asked the Agent to the Governor-General to examine thoroughly the present system of administration, and to submit a further report containing his matured proposals. It was then decided to depute Mr. L. W. Reynolds to the State for a period of six months, to report on the system of administration and to suggest the lines on which the administration should be conducted in future. Mr. Reynolds submitted his report in June 1908 and was commended for the ability and industry with which he had performed the difficult and delicate task entrusted to him. Under Mr. Reynolds' guidance the Maharaja had done unexpectedly well, and had manifested a real and honest desire to govern wisely and for the good of his people. Both Mr. Reynolds and the Agent to the Governor-General, therefore, recommended that the Chief should be granted ruling powers, and the Government of India approved the proposal, subject to the general obligation of consulting the Political Agent in all important matters, and of obtaining his consent before making any important change in the administration.

In April 1904 the young Chief of the Dewas State (Senior Branch) was installed under the name of Tukoji Rao. The Raja completed his twentieth year on the 1st January 1908, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India recommended that, in view of His Highness's strong character and marked abilities,

he should be entrusted with ruling powers. The proposal was accepted by the Government of India, and His Highness was formally invested in February 1908 with powers of administration in his State, subject only to the general obligation of consulting the Political Agent in all important matters, and of obtaining his consent before making an important change in measures which had been introduced during the minority. Shortly after his investiture His Highness was married to the daughter of His Highness the Chatarpati of Kolhapur. The marriage was attended by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and by many of the Chiefs and high officials of the Bombay Presidency.

In June 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reported that for some time past the proceedings of His Highness Raja Mulhar Rao Puar of the Dewas State (Junior Branch), had been very unsatisfactory. His Highness took very little direct personal share or interest in public business and had allowed himself to fall completely under the control of a man named Govind Rao who occupied the nominal position of Private Secretary, but who virtually exercised the full functions of the Raja. Govind Rao had succeeded in filling the Raja's head with all sorts of notions about his position and "Treaty" rights, and His Highness had commenced to adopt an inflated style in his correspondence, speaking of himself in the plural and using expressions which were not becoming. Little importance was attached to this at the outset, and on personal advice which was tendered to him by the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General the Raja withdrew the pretentious letters and substituted others more becoming in tone. Not long afterwards, however, the Raja exhibited a tendency to revert to the inflated style, contending that the Dewas State, Junior Branch, was in alliance with the British Government on terms of absolute equality, and the Political Agent had to caution the Raja more than once on the subject. The Political Agent had hopes that it might be possible to arrange quietly for the dismissal of Govind Rao, but these hopes proved delusive, and a more serious aspect was given to the whole case by the attitude which the Raja adopted in the matter of financial control and in respect of ceremonial questions. The condition as to financial control by the Agency which was imposed when the Raja was given powers of administration had not been withdrawn or modified, but the Raja practically assumed this control himself, and while he sent one budget to the Agency for approval he maintained and followed a different budget. He adopted an obstructive attitude and showed that he was prepared totally to disregard the restrictions as to financial control with which he was bound to comply. Warnings had no effect, and in the Agent to the Governor-General's opinion the Raja was clearly disqualified for the unchecked exercise of power by his want of energy, weakness of character, ignorance and arrogance.

The Agent to the Governor-General was, however, reluctant to recommend the extreme measure of depriving His Highness of all power and dignity in his State, seeing that he had been misled by bad advice, and suggested the milder course of withdrawing absolutely all financial control from His Highness until his conduct should justify a restoration of financial powers. In other respects the Agent to the Governor-General recommended that the business of the State should continue to be conducted under the Raja's direction; but he considered, in view of recent events, that it was necessary to impose the obligation on His Highness of following the Political Agent's advice, and of keeping him fully and punctually informed of all important matters. The recommendations received the approval of the Government of India and the Raja was informed accordingly in a *khawarita* from the Agent to the Governor-General in July 1908.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India recommended in August 1907 that Raja Udaji Rao Puar of Dhar, who was about to attain his 21st year, should be invested with powers of administration in his State, subject only to the general obligation of consulting the Political Agent in all important matters, and of obtaining his consent before making any important change in measures which had been introduced during the minority. The Government of India, however, considered it advisable to impose certain restrictions in addition to those mentioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, until His Highness had proved himself to be quite fitted to exercise full powers, and he was informed

accordingly. The ceremony of investiture was performed on the 9th December 1907. The Secretary of State to whom a copy of the correspondence was forwarded expressed the opinion that no specific restrictions should be imposed on the exercise of ruling powers by the Raja, beyond the general conditions originally proposed by the Agent to the Governor-General. Revised orders were accordingly issued to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Gwalior.

Grant of honorary rank to the Maharaja.

In 1910 His Majesty the King conferred the honorary rank of Major-General on His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Owing to the Secretary of State's very large Council drawings (to meet the requirements of trade) the Government of India, in spite of coinage at high pressure,

Government loan from Gwalior.

found serious difficulty about December 1905 in maintaining an adequate stock of rupees. At the instance of the Finance Department the Maharaja of Gwalior was approached with a view to obtaining a temporary loan of a crore of rupees in cash, repayable in three months at 4 per cent. interest. His Highness replied that he could lend only seventy lakhs in rupees. This loan was accepted by Government and was repaid in full in March 1907, with interest amounting to Rs. 70,000.

In April 1909 two secret revolutionary societies were discovered to be working in the Gwalior State. Forty-one persons were arrested, and a special court

Sedition in Gwalior.

was appointed by His Highness for their trial. One Ramchandra Ganesh, Agashe, a teacher in the Lashkar Collegiate High School, was found to be the leader of the movement in Gwalior. He worked chiefly amongst boys and students and, acting as the representative of a secret society called the Abhai Nau Bharat Society which was closely connected with a similar society at Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, advocated swadeshism, boycott, and the use of bombs. It was further found that the object of the society was *swaraj*, i.e. complete independence after expelling all foreigners. The accused were tried in two batches and all except seven, of whom four were acquitted, two pardoned and one turned approver, were convicted and sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from seven years to three months. After the trial His Highness the Maharaja issued a manifesto to his subjects with a view to check the spread of sedition in his State.

In May 1910 the Agent to the Governor-General forwarded with his support

Privileges of the Bhumia of Kali Baori.

a representation from the Gwalior Darbar that the engagement of 1845 relating to their payment to the Bhumia of Kali Baori of Rs. 150 annually in lieu of certain cesses payable to him for the pargana of Bankaner was not guaranteed. In support of their contention the Darbar advanced the following arguments:—

- (a) that the engagement purported to be a mere translation of the report of certain arbitrators submitted to Captain Evans, Political Agent at Dhar, in 1845, and was in the nature of a private arrangement between the Bhumia and the Jagirdar;
- (b) that it was not signed or countersigned by any Political Officer;
- (c) that it was dated in 1845, long after the period when guarantees were issued; and
- (d) that the Bhumia cannot effectively carry out the police arrangements which under modern conditions are adequately performed by the Darbar police.

After a careful consideration of these points the Government of India were unable to accept the view of the Agent to the Governor-General that the settlement should not be regarded as guaranteed, and they saw no justification for withdrawing from the Bhumia a privilege which had been enjoyed continuously since 1845. With reference to the Darbar's representation that the Bhumia had not carried out his part of the contract, the Agent to the Governor-General was informed that the circumstances had changed so materially since 1845 that it would be practically impossible for the Bhumia to do what he had undertaken. This being so, it was suggested that an attempt should be made to revise the engagement by agreement between the parties, or, if this was found to be impos-

sible, by the intervention of the local Political authorities, who would no doubt give full consideration to the relative value of the stipulated services at the time when the liability first arose and the pecuniary consideration was fixed, and to the fact that the changed conditions rendered it practically impossible for the Bhunia literally to fulfil his obligations under the present engagement.

In December 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India

Indore.
Sedition.

submitted an account of certain seditious meetings that had been held in the Indore city, more especially in connection with

the celebration of the Ganapati festival, and reported the measures adopted by the State officials to frustrate the movement and to check the dissemination of seditious views in the State. The Government of India thought that the case had been somewhat weakly handled. As the Minister of the State had incurred odium by his proceedings, it was thought desirable to commend his action, but the hope was at the same time expressed that the Darbar would exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent any recurrence of the disgraceful events connected with the festival, and that they would take measures to stamp out sedition and to dissolve any clubs or associations which might be used for seditious purposes.

In May 1909 the Indore Darbar expressed a desire that copies of the newspaper called *Swa-Rajya*, edited by Bepin Chandra Pal in London, passing through the Imperial Post Offices in the Indore State, might be intercepted. The Governor-General in Council accordingly issued a certificate under section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, directing that any issue of this publication which might be discovered in the Imperial Post Offices in the Indore State should be seized and delivered to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, to be disposed of by him in such manner as might be directed.

In May 1907 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India submitted

Exchange of villages.

for the sanction of the Government of India a proposal for the exchange of certain villages

between the Indore and Rajgarh Darbars, with a view to the consolidation of their respective territories. The proposal was sanctioned.

In February 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India asked

Famine.

that two Indian Army Officers might be deputed at Government expense to assist

the Resident at Indore to supervise the administration of famine relief in the State. The Agent to the Governor-General was informed that if the Darbar applied for the two officers and were willing to pay for their services the necessary arrangements would be made. The Council of Regency submitted an application accordingly and two officers (Lieutenants R. E. H. Griffith and L. G. Williams) were selected and directed to report themselves to the Resident at Indore.

The young Maharaja Holkar was permitted in April 1910 to visit England for about 4 or 5 months, for the sake of his health.

Visit to England.

His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan of Jaora was invested with full ruling powers in April 1906. His

Jaora.

Grant of full ruling powers to the Nawab.

gifted and distinguished uncle, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., continued as Minister to aid His Highness in the administration of his State until his withdrawal, owing to illness, in July 1907. His Highness then assumed the direct work of administration. Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan died in February 1908.

Grant of honorary rank to the Nawab.

His Highness the Nawab of Jaora was gazetted an honorary Captain in the Army

in February 1908.

The unfavourable monsoon of 1905 resulted in a failure of crops, and the

Financial difficulties.

Jaora State found itself involved in financial difficulties. In December 1905, on

the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Nawab was permitted by the Government of India to accept from His

Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior a loan of Rs. 30,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent., in addition to the Rs. 1,20,000 advanced by His Highness on the same terms in May 1905.

In connection with the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the Jaora State owing to successive years of famine, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India proposed in July 1906 that the outstanding balance of Rs. 2,06,000 on account of the suspended contributions due by the Jaora State towards the Malwa Contingent should be entirely remitted, and that the amount of the State's annual contribution should be permanently reduced from Rs. 1,37,000 to Rs. 60,000. After a careful consideration of the case, orders were issued to the effect that the Government of India would be very ready to treat the State with generosity, but that, in justice to British Indian taxpayers and also to other States, they were unable to remit dues of this kind, except in cases of real distress; and that, as the total debt of the Jaora State was little more than one year's income, they could hardly regard the necessity as very great. They were therefore unable to accept the proposal that the arrears of tribute should be remitted. In view of the terms on which the State came into the hands of the original grantee and was confirmed to him by the British Government in 1818, the Government of India considered that no sufficient cause existed to justify a reconsideration of the liabilities which by the arrangement of 1842 the State was required to meet on account of its annual contribution.

In March 1908 Rs. 75,000, and in May a further sum of Rs. 50,000, were advanced to the Jhabua Darbar on account of the presence of famine in that State. The services of Lieutenant C. S. H. Roberts were also lent to the State to enable adequate relief measures to be organised, the expenses of his deputation being at first borne by the Darbar and subsequently, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by Imperial revenues.

In January 1908 Rao Bahadur Bhawani Singh, Chief of Khilchipur, died, leaving one son Durjan Sal Singh. His right to succeed being unquestionable, the Government of India recognised his succession provided His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior had no objection to urge. The succession being direct, *nazarana* was not levied.

In April 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India forwarded a copy of a representation from the Gwalior Darbar in regard to the status of the Khilchipur Chiefship. The claims put forward by the Darbar were—

- (a) that Khilchipur should be recognised as an unguaranteed Estate tributary to Gwalior;
- (b) that the Darbar should be allowed, in the exercise of their suzerain rights, to decide all future successions to the Chiefship, to levy or remit *nazarana* according to their own laws, in the case of the present succession, and to administer the Chiefship during the minority of the present holder; and
- (c) that the tribute paid by Khilchipur to Government from the 12th December 1860 up to the present day should be refunded to the Darbar, to whom the Chiefship should be directed to pay tribute in future.

The Government of India after a review of the early history of the case decided that the claims were untenable, and declined to allow any alteration in the status of the Chiefship or in the payment of tribute.

Balwant Singh, Thakur of Khursia, died in September 1905, and was succeeded by his elder son, Onkar Singh, in December 1905.

Raja Raghubir Singh, Chief of Maihar in the Baghelkhand Agency, died in March 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jadubir Singh. No restriction was imposed on his exercise of ruling powers beyond the general obligation of consulting the Political Agent in all important matters. No *nazarana* was levied as the

succession was direct. The Raja was installed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India at a formal Darbar held at Maihar on the 17th June 1908.

On the death in May 1907 of the Raja of Maksudangarh without an heir, either direct or adopted, the Gwalior Darbar

Maksudangarh.

proposed to resume the estate which was under their suzerainty and possessed no guarantee from the British Government. The proposal was supported by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and sanctioned by the Government of India, who noted with satisfaction that the Darbar desired to provide suitably for the family of the late Raja, and to educate the boy who had been nominated by him for adoption. The Governor-General in Council also expressed a hope that the Maharaja Scindia would concert measures in communication with the Agent to the Governor-General to avoid any sudden and violent change in the system of administration prevailing in the estate.

In June 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reported the circumstances in which the Nawab of

Muhammadgarh.

Muhammadgarh had been deprived of his ruling powers and the State placed under management. The Government of India in acknowledging the receipt of the report requested the Agent to the Governor-General to furnish them with a report on the conduct of the Nawab after the expiry of one year, with a view to determining whether his powers could not be restored. In August 1909, before the expiry of the year, the Agent to the Governor-General intimated that the Nawab wished to resign the Chiefship in favour of his eldest son, Mian Siddiq Muhammad Khan, and suggested that his resignation be accepted and that the Political Agent be empowered to instal formally the eldest son of the Nawab. He also recommended the continuance of the arrangement under which the State was at present being administered by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent. The Agent to the Governor-General's recommendations were accepted and sanction was accorded to the installation of Mian Siddiq Muhammad Khan as Nawab, in succession to his father Nawab Hatim Kulli Khan.

In December 1908 the Government of India sanctioned the investiture of His Highness the Raja of Narsingarh with full ruling powers.

Narsingarh.

In April 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India represented to the Government of India that it was desirable that a permanent

Panna.

English tutor for His Highness the Maharaja of Panna should be appointed, and that the mother of the young Chief and his other relations approved of this suggestion. Captain R. E. T. Hogg, of the 38th Central India Horse, was selected for the appointment.

From 1870 to the early part of 1908 the Rewa State paid practically the whole

Rewa.

Incidence of the cost of the Baghelkhand Agency.

cost of the Baghelkhand Agency. On the Maharaja asking for the revision of this arrangement the matter was fully considered, and it was decided in March 1908 that in view of the history of the Agency there was no reason why the Government of India should bear the whole cost of the Agency, as suggested by the Darbar, but that a proportionate reduction should be made in the amount payable by the Rewa State on account of certain small States which had been added to the Political Agent's charge. The effect of this decision is that the cost of the Agency establishment is now divided between the Rewa Darbar and the Government of India in the proportion of 6 to 1.

In February 1907 the Agent to the Governor General in Central India

Withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on the powers of the Maharaja.

recommended that the temporary restrictions which had been imposed upon His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa at the time of his installation in 1895 should be withdrawn, as His Highness had recently shown a close and active interest in the affairs of his State, the administration

of which was on the whole satisfactory. With the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy sanction was accorded to the proposal.

In May 1908 the Government of India sanctioned an advance of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Rewa State, on account of prevailing distress. Two months later a further advance of Rs. 6 lakhs was made for the same purpose with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

On the resignation of his Dewan in August 1907 the Raja of Rutlam assumed personal charge of the administration of his State. His Highness was gazetted an honorary Captain in the Army on the 5th February 1908.

In June 1909 the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India sanctioned the withdrawal of the limitation imposed in 1901 on the exercise of ruling powers by the Raja of Rutlam, to the effect that he should obtain the approval of the Political Agent before contracting any further loan. The Agent to the Governor-General was asked to convey to His Highness the congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy on the satisfactory administration of his State.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reported in April 1909 that the Thakur of Suthalia, a guaranteed jagir of the Rajgarh State, was unfit to exercise magisterial powers. It was accordingly recommended that the control of the police and judiciary in the jagir should be handed over to the Rajgarh Darbar for a period of one year. The Political Agent would be instructed to report in due course how the arrangement had worked, and the Thakur meanwhile would continue to enjoy the revenue of his jagir in accordance with the terms of his guarantee. The Government of India after making some further enquiries arrived at the conclusion that there was a good deal to be said for both sides, and that if the administration was to be made over to any one it should be made over to the Political Agent, which course, however, was in itself to be deprecated. They accordingly suggested that the Thakur should be sent for and an endeavour made to arrive at a settlement.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A rising of the aboriginal tribes in the Bastar State occurred in February 1910, attended with arson, robbery, and violence towards foreigners living in the State. The Raja applied for assistance, and the Political Agent with 250 armed police was deputed to the scene of the disturbances. The movement spread, and owing to the increasing number of rebels the Chief Commissioner asked for the despatch of troops to reinforce the police. A detachment of the 22nd Punjabis under Major Blois-Johnson was sent, and the disturbances were soon quelled. The rank and file of the rebels dispersed after some of them had been flogged, the ringleaders being reserved for punishment.

There had previously been trouble in the Bastar State in 1848 and 1876, but this rising was the most serious which has yet occurred. The disturbances appear to have been fomented by a palace intrigue in which Lal Kalandar Singh, uncle of the present Chief and aspirant to the *gadi*, played a prominent part. He has now been expelled from the State and is detained in the Raipur central jail under a warrant issued by the Government of India in May 1910, under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

The precise character of the grievances which led to the rising is not yet known, but from an examination of the evidence before them the Government of India were of opinion that a too zealous forest administration might not improbably be the main cause of the discontent of the hill tribes. The Chief Commissioner thought that the exactions of minor officials in the State was also largely responsible for the discontent of the people, and submitted proposals for the better administration of the State, providing for the appointment of an European Superintendent. These proposals were approved, and the Government of India concurred in the recommendation that the whole or a large part of the cost of the operations for the suppression of the rising should be recovered from the Bastar State. While approving the prompt measures which had been taken for

the suppression of the rebellion, including the infliction of whipping on some of the rebels who were not reserved for trial, the Government of India, while awaiting a further report from the Chief Commissioner, expressed the hope that the prompt punishment which had been meted out to the rebels would be followed by an equally prompt redress of such real grievances as might be found to exist.

In June 1908 the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces submitted certain proposals for revising the tributes paid by the Feudatory Chiefs of the **Chattisgarh States.** The Government of India on consideration of these proposals decided that it was desirable on general grounds to treat these Chiefs with greater liberality and especially to avoid heavy enhancements. They, therefore, decided to reduce the enhancements proposed in some cases, and to fix the tributes for 30 years instead of 20 as recommended by the Chief Commissioner.

In consequence of the partial failure of the crops a loan of Rs. 50,000 was made in June 1908 to the **Khairagarh State,** to be repaid in two instalments in 1909-10 and 1910-11.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

In 1907 the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam intimated that the **Hill Tippera.** Raja of Hill Tippera wished to raise a loan to liquidate his debts, which amounted to more than Rs. 10,00,000, and had been contracted in connection with the construction of his palace, the Jubaraj's marriage, the Delhi Darbar and other matters. He also stated that the Bank of Bengal had consented to advance the money on interest at a little over 6 per cent. per annum, and that the Raja had agreed to abide by the following conditions in the event of the loan being sanctioned :—

- (i) that he would write a letter to the Bank distinctly authorising it to pay direct to his creditors on his behalf the sums shown in the schedule of debts, except in the case of some petty items ;
- (ii) that he would place a trustworthy Manager in charge of his zamindari estates in British territory, and issue clear instructions to him as to the payment of the fixed instalments ; and
- (iii) that he would consult Government as to the selection of the Manager to be placed in charge.

The transaction was sanctioned.

His Highness Raja Radha Kishore Deb Barman Manikya of Hill Tippera **Death of the Raja.** died at Benares in March 1909, and in the following May the Government of India on the recommendation of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam sanctioned the recognition of the late Chief's son, Jubraj Birendra Kishore Deb Barman, as Raja of the State.

Shortly after the accession of the new Raja the Local Government reported that the Collector of Hill Tippera, who was also Political Agent for the Hill Tippera State, could not from his remote position at Comilla maintain that continuous influence in the affairs of the State which the situation demanded, and asked for permission to create, or rather revive, the post of Assistant Political Agent for Hill Tippera. The Government of India accepted the Local Government's recommendation and in March 1910 sanctioned the appointment for a period of two years as an experimental measure, on the condition that the whole of the expenditure entailed thereby would be met from provincial revenues.

HYDERABAD.

A Commission sat during the earlier part of the year 1908 to investigate certain alleged frauds at His Highness's mint. **Alleged fraud at the Nizam's mint.** Systematic dishonesty on the part of some of the mint subordinates was revealed, and the services of Mr. English, Superintendent of the Mint, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

In May 1908 His Highness made an offer of a lakh of rupees to the Indian Famine Charitable Fund for the relief of the distress prevalent in parts of northern and central India. The Resident was directed to acknowledge His Highness's generous gift and to inform him that the Government of India greatly appreciated his liberality and kindly feeling.

A Commission was appointed by the Nizam's Government in 1909 to arbitrate on certain monetary disputes between them and Sultan Nawaz Jung, of Shehr and Mokalla. Mr. Justice Griffin, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of the North-West Provinces, was deputed to preside over the Commission.

With a view to discouraging sedition in His Highness's State the Nizam's Government have issued orders prohibiting any of the inhabitants of Hyderabad from taking in certain objectionable newspapers and other publications. They have also passed an Act amending the State Penal Code, penalising certain offences against the British Government.

At the suggestion of the Government of India the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company took steps to prevent the railway being used for the dissemination of sedition.

On the 28th September 1908 the portions of the city and of the Residency Bazars adjoining the Musi river were devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused, and the loss of human life was estimated at not less than three or four thousand persons. A sum of Rs. 2,18,000 approximately was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and six persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for various acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

In June 1910 His Majesty the King was pleased to grant the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General to His Highness the Nizam.

In February 1905 His Highness the Nizam renewed a request, which he had first put forward in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, for permission to purchase a house in Bombay. The Resident was addressed

as follows :—"The Viceroy, though not unwilling to grant the concession, desires first to await the Nizam's reply to your representation on the subject of the reduction of the State irregular troops. In that matter His Highness entered into a solemn promise, which he has hitherto failed to keep, and until he shows a different spirit in respect of it His Excellency cannot see his way to showing him exceptional favours." The Resident replied that the Nizam's Government had formulated proposals which were calculated to bring about the proposed reduction of the irregular troops within a reasonable time. He was then authorised to inform the Nizam that the concession would be granted, subject to certain conditions which the Government of Bombay desired to impose as to the size of His Highness's escorts and the choice of the particular house. His Highness expressed his gratitude, but took no action till March 1909, when he selected a house with about nine acres of land on Malabar Hill. The Government of Bombay in reporting the matter to the Government of India for orders represented the local objections to the purchase of a house on Malabar Hill. The Resident at Hyderabad, however, was of opinion that it would be impossible to suggest to His Highness that he should select a house in a less favoured locality without seriously hurting his feelings and defeating the objects which prompted him to select the house on Malabar Hill. In the circumstances the Government of India suggested that the purchase of the property in question should be completed in direct correspondence with the Resident at Hyderabad. The Bombay Government and the Nizam eventually agreed to the purchase on certain conditions.

KASHMIR.

In August 1906 the Resident in Kashmir reported that he observed that Sir Amar Singh, the Chief Minister of the State, exercised very little authority, and that,

Position and powers of Sir Amar Singh.

on being questioned on the point, Sir Amar Singh had informed the Resident that, though nominally all the work passed through the hands of the Chief Minister, who submitted cases with his opinion on them to His Highness the Maharaja, the cases in reality went to His Highness's Private Secretary, and that often His Highness did not see them at all, but that the orders issued on them were the Private Secretary's, so that the Chief Minister was practically a nonentity in the State. Sir Amar Singh suggested that the influence of the Private Secretary should be curbed, and that for important cases a meeting of the Ministers should be held, and that His Highness's own orders, not those of his Private Secretary, should be taken. He further stated that he was aware that His Highness suspected him of trying to usurp authority and influence, but assured the Resident that he had the Maharaja's interests at heart. The Resident promised to do his best to make the position more bearable for Sir Amar Singh, and broached the subject to the Maharaja, who stated that, if he had a servant as Chief Minister and not a *rival*, he would be prepared to delegate more power to him, and that he thought that Government should give him the means he considered best for making his administration a success, and not insist on keeping at his side a man who was only waiting to usurp the Maharaja's position. He also informed the Resident that he could never trust his brother.

The matter was left for discussion when His Excellency visited Kashmir, and during the course of an interview with the Viceroy on the 25th October 1906 the Maharaja reiterated the above statements, and promised to give the subject his careful consideration. The Maharaja again represented the matter in a note, dated the 29th October 1906.

Owing to the absence of a son to the Maharaja, Sir Amar Singh had come to be recognised by the Government of India as heir to the *gadi* of Jammu and Kashmir. It was considered that it would be anomalous that he should remain on as Chief Minister against the express wish of his brother the Maharaja. He was accordingly consulted in the matter, and expressed his willingness to retire from the post on certain conditions.

In January 1907 the Resident in Kashmir was requested to report his views on the subject of a complete change in the personnel of the administration. It was indicated that Sir Amar Singh should retire from the post of Chief Minister, with full recognition of his distinguished services, retaining the appointment of Commander-in-Chief, with extended powers over his own department, and being put in charge of the railway and electrical departments. The Resident replied that His Highness was still trying to get rid of his brother, and had mentioned the names of three Indian gentlemen for the post. The Resident discouraged the Maharaja's proposal and informed His Highness that, if a Minister from outside were brought in, very distinct and comprehensive powers would have to be delegated to him. The Maharaja also represented the matter in a *Kharita*, dated the 27th May 1907, to His Excellency the Viceroy, in connection with the question of succession to the Chiefship.

The Resident was accordingly requested to submit his proposals for the reorganisation of the administration of the State on the lines indicated in January 1907. On receipt of these proposals the Maharaja was informed in a *Kharita* from His Excellency, dated the 22nd August 1907, in reply to His Highness's *Kharita* of the 27th May, that the Resident had carefully considered the question of appointing a successor to Sir Amar Singh, but found it very difficult to recommend that such a course should be adopted; that the Resident doubted whether His Highness would delegate to such a Minister the powers without which his appointment would be useless; and that the gentlemen named by His Highness appeared to His Excellency the Viceroy to be hardly suitable for the appointment. His Excellency therefore suggested that matters should remain as they were for some time longer at any rate, and added that, if it was considered necessary to reconsider the matter, His Highness should give the Resident more definite information in regard to his proposals about the future position of Sir Amar Singh, and the nature of the powers which he proposed to delegate to the Chief Minister. It was also stated that the appointment of such a full-powered officer would necessitate a revision of the present arrangement under which cases reached His Highness through his Private Secretary.

In March 1908 the Resident in Kashmir forwarded a *Kharita*, dated the 24th February 1908, from the Maharaja, in reply to the Viceroy's *Kharita* of the 22nd

August 1907, in which His Highness pressed for the removal of Raja Sir Amar Singh from the post of Chief Minister and from the command of the State Forces, on the ground that it was not possible to carry on the administration with his rival brother as Minister. The matter was carefully considered by the Government of India who in June 1908 informed the Resident that, while sympathising with the Maharaja and recognising the interest he took in the administration of his State, the Governor-General in Council had come to the conclusion that it was necessary that Sir Amar Singh should remain as Chief Minister and Commander-in-Chief; that the Maharaja should be told that this decision was final; and that he should be urged to delegate certain powers to Sir Amar Singh and to appoint a new man as Private Secretary. The Resident was also authorised to inform His Highness, should the necessity arise, that the Viceroy sincerely regretted the dissensions that had arisen in Kashmir, but that he could not attribute these to Sir Amar Singh, who, His Excellency considered, had ably and loyally filled the high position he held. A *Kharita* from His Excellency the Viceroy, regretting his inability to accede to the Maharaja's request, was enclosed in the letter to the Resident.

- His Highness replied that he regretted his inability to conform to this advice, so long as Sir Amar Singh continued to be his Chief Minister, but undertook to fix days for personal discussion with his Ministers. He also intimated that he did not propose to dispense with the services of Diwan Daya Kishen Kaul, his Private Secretary. The Maharaja reopened the question when on a visit to His Excellency in Calcutta in January 1909. His Excellency replied in a *Kharita* dated the 17th February 1909 that the orders already passed by the Government of India were final.

Sir Amar Singh died in March 1909, and in the following month His Highness informed the Resident that he had appointed a new Private Secretary.

In June 1909 the Resident forwarded a letter from the Maharaja in which His Highness proposed that, as the

Arrangements consequent on the death of
Sir Amar Singh.

post of Chief Minister had fallen vacant owing to the demise of Raja Sir Amar Singh, Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath, the Foreign Minister, who had been carrying on the duties of Chief Minister since March 1909, on the death of Raja Sir Amar Singh, should be appointed Chief Minister; that Rai Bahadur A. Mitra, Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir, should be appointed Foreign Minister; and that, in consequence of these arrangements, the work in the different departments should be redistributed. The Resident in supporting these proposals recommended that the appointment of Dewan Amar Nath and Mr. A. Mitra should be made for three years and one year respectively, and not indefinitely, and that the departments might be distributed as suggested by the Maharaja. The Government of India approved of the proposals of the Maharaja and concurred with the Resident that the tenure of the appointments of Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath and Rai Bahadur A. Mitra should be limited in the first instance. In July 1910 on the recommendation of the Resident the Government of India approved the proposal of His Highness the Maharaja to confirm Mr. Mitra in the post of Public Works Minister.

The Resident in Kashmir reported in June 1906 that it was persistently rumoured that the Maharaja of Kashmir intended to adopt the second son of the Raja of Punch, and that he had heard that the adoption had actually taken place

Kashmir adoption. on the 6th May. The Maharaja, however, denied this, but on a change of Residents

he requested permission to make the adoption. His Excellency the Viceroy decided to discuss the matter with the Maharaja during his visit to Kashmir. In the course of a meeting between His Excellency and the Maharaja held at Mahura on the 10th November 1906 it was decided that the Maharaja might perform the ceremony of adopting the son of Raja Buldeo Singh of Punch for religious purposes only, and on the distinct understanding that the adopted son should have no claim to the *gadi* of Jammu and Kashmir, succession to which, in existing conditions, would remain vested in Raja Sir Amar Singh and his son. The ceremony was performed by the Maharaja on the 17th November 1906. To avoid any possible misunderstanding, the terms agreed to by the Maharaja at the interview with His Excellency were incorporated in a *Kharita* from His Excellency to the Chief, dated the 5th January 1907.

In January 1907 the Resident reported that the Maharaja had represented at an interview that there appeared to be some misunderstanding in regard to the conditions under which the adoption of Raja Buldeo Singh's son was made. The Maharaja had said that he agreed that the adoption should be made for purely private and religious purposes, but that he had understood His Excellency the Viceroy to have given his consent to the adoption under the conditions mentioned in his own note, dated the 29th October 1906, *viz.*, that the adoption should not prejudice the ordinary succession, a question which he understood was left, as before, undecided.

The Resident was informed in reply that the terms on which the Government of India permitted the adoption were stated in the *Kharita* addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Maharaja on the 5th January 1907, in which were embodied the conditions to which His Highness had already agreed at his interview with the Viceroy at Mahura on the 10th November 1906, and he was requested to inform His Highness again, distinctly, that the adoption in no way affected the succession to the Kashmir Chiefship, which was regarded by the Government of India as vested in Raja Sir Amar Singh and his son, the Mian Sahib Hari Singh. The Resident was further requested to intimate to His Highness that paragraph 5 of His Excellency's *Kharita* must be read as definitely deciding the succession in favour of Sir Amar Singh, and, next to him, of his son the Mian Sahib, and that no adoption which His Highness might make could affect this decision.

In May 1907 the Resident reported that he had acquainted His Highness with the terms of the above letter, and that His Highness had acknowledged that the adoption had been permitted for religious purposes only, but contended that he had not understood the succession to have been fixed upon Sir Amar Singh without qualification, and asked whether, in the event of his having a son, Sir Amar Singh and not the son would succeed. The Resident in reply said that, as His Highness had affirmed the impossibility of his begetting a son, he understood from the Viceroy's *Kharita* that Sir Amar Singh would succeed, even if the Maharaja had a son. His Highness protested against the decision, and expressed a wish to proceed at once to Simla to lay his case personally before His Excellency. Shortly afterwards His Highness also represented the matter in a *Kharita* addressed to His Excellency.

The Resident was informed that the Government of India regarded it as unfortunate that he had gone so far as to inform the Maharaja that his brother and nephew would succeed, even if he begot a son, as this was not warranted by the Viceroy's *Kharita* or by the letter to the Resident, dated the 11th April 1907. It was of course on His Highness's own showing a practical impossibility for him to beget a son, but, should a legitimate and fully recognised son be born, the question would have to be considered. The Resident was requested to communicate the views of the Government of India personally to the Maharaja, and was told that there was no reason why His Highness should undertake the journey to Simla for the purpose of discussing them. The Resident expressed his regret at having misunderstood the orders of the Government of India, and stated that he had explained matters to the Maharaja, who was much relieved. His Excellency the Viceroy then replied to His Highness's *Kharita*, dated the 27th May 1907, embodying the views of the Government of India.

In November 1907, at the request of Sir Amar Singh, which was supported by the Resident, the latter was permitted to inform Sir Amar Singh officially of the decision of the Government of India in regard to the adoption.

In July 1909 the Resident in Kashmir reported that His Highness the Maha-

Appointment of Military Adviser.

raja had appointed Mian Sahib Hari Singh to be Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir army in the place of his late father, and that, during the time that the Mian Sahib was personally unable to attend to the work of Commander-in-Chief, His Highness proposed to carry on the duties. It was recommended that, in order to enable the Resident to exercise the necessary control over military affairs in the State, the present Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry, should be appointed Military Adviser to the Resident at the cost of Imperial revenues, his main function being to act as the medium through which advice would be given to the Maharaja in military matters, and to bring to the notice of the Resident matters in which advice

should be given. The Government of India replied that His Highness the Maharaja doubtless recognised that, in view of the position of his State and of the fact that the Kashmir section of the border was defended by Kashmir troops only, it was essential that the efficiency of these troops should be fully and continuously maintained, and that, with the important and multifarious duties which already occupied His Highness's attention, it was apparent, as the Resident had already explained, that His Highness could not devote that time and attention to the control of his army which was necessary in order to keep its efficiency unimpaired. This being the case, the Government of India were of opinion that during the minority of the Mian Sahib it was desirable that the control of military matters in Kashmir should be entrusted to a Council appointed by the Maharaja, and that the Council should be assisted by the advice of a British military expert. In the circumstances the Resident's recommendation that the present Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry, should be appointed as his Military Adviser was not considered to meet the case satisfactorily, and he was directed to suggest to the Maharaja—

- (i) that the military administration of the State should be entrusted during the minority of the Mian Sahib to a Council of three Members to be nominated by His Highness;
- (ii) that Major Rose should be appointed, in addition to his duties of Inspecting Officer of the Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, as Military Secretary to the Council, a moiety of his salary being met by the Darbar;
- (iii) that the duties of the Military Secretary should be—
 - (a) to advise the Darbar on all military questions, including questions of interior economy, promotions, reliefs, etc;
 - (b) to scrutinise the military budget before it is submitted for final sanction;
 - (c) to exercise general control over all Inspecting Officers of Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, who would refer all important questions to him for consideration;
 - (d) to be responsible, through the Resident, to the Government of India that the arrangements for the defence of the border are properly maintained, and to keep the Resident constantly informed of all military matters requiring his attention;
- (iv) that, to relieve the Military Secretary of the duty of training the Imperial Service Infantry in the field, an Assistant Inspecting Officer of Infantry should be appointed at the cost of Imperial revenues.

In the event of His Highness accepting this suggestion, the Government of India would be prepared, with the concurrence of the Darbar, to sanction an increase of Rs. 200 in the emoluments of the Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Infantry. The Resident in Kashmir was also authorised, in the event of His Highness the Maharaja being unwilling to give his consent to the above arrangements, to suggest as an alternative, that Major Rose should be appointed Military Secretary to His Highness himself, but to show that the Government of India were strongly in favour of the original scheme. In November 1909, the Resident reported that the Maharaja, while declining to accept the original scheme, had no objection to the appointment of Major Rose as Military Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief during Mian Sahib Hari Singh's minority. The Resident in Kashmir further reported in January 1910 that he had pointed out to the Maharaja the important differences that existed between the proposals made by the Government of India and those accepted by His Highness, and forwarded a copy of a letter showing that His Highness had practically accepted the proposals of the Government of India in their entirety. The Resident was requested to convey to His Highness the Maharaja in suitable terms an expression of the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the wisdom he had shown in this decision, and the arrangements were reported to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the approval of His Majesty's Government.

His Majesty's Secretary of State replied that he regretted the necessity for the arrangement, but in the special circumstances of the case he was prepared to sanction it. His Lordship, however, desired to be informed of the age of the Mian Sahib, and of the measures which were proposed for his education and train-

ing, in order to fit him to perform the duties of Commander-in-Chief on attaining his majority, and trusted that Major Rose's present appointment would not have the effect of increasing the military expenditure of the Kashmir State. Finally the Secretary of State requested that Major Rose might be specially instructed to bear in mind that in his new capacity he would be the servant of the Kashmir Darbar, and that his first duty would be the observance of strict economy in all branches of the military administration. His Majesty's Secretary of State was informed in reply that the Mian Sahib, who would be fifteen years of age in October 1910, was being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was under the special charge of Captain H. K. Barr, who had recently been appointed Tutor; that as the Mian Sahib was the heir-apparent to the Kashmir *gadi* it was not proposed to give him any special military training, since his duties as the head of the civil administration, should he succeed the present Chief, would fully occupy him, and it was undesirable that he should take a very independent line in military matters; and that a special military training would not improbably result in the development of military tastes which might lead to an increase in the cost of the military administration of the State, strict economy in which, as His Lordship had pointed out, it was necessary to observe. Finally it was the intention of the Government of India to give the Mian Sahib a good general education on lines similar to those usually followed in the case of the sons of Ruling Chiefs, in order to fit him for his future position as Chief of the Kashmir State.

Towards the end of September 1905 the Kashmir Darbar proposed the employment of Major W. B. Laudor of the War Office, London, as tutor to the heir-apparent of the Kashmir State, Mian Sahib Hari Singh. Before the Government of India had actually sanctioned his appointment, Major Laudor arrived in India on a year's furlough to join the post, under the misapprehension that the Home Government had approved his appointment. On enquiry the War Office advised the Government of India that they knew nothing about his going to Kashmir. The Government of India sanctioned his appointment in the first instance for six months only, its confirmation depending on the Resident's report. The extension of Major Laudor's services as tutor to the Mian Sahib up to the 15th October 1906 was subsequently sanctioned.

In September 1906 the Resident recommended Captain E. H. Sweet Assistant Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, as a suitable successor to Major Laudor. The Government of India sanctioned his probationary appointment for one year, on the understanding that he was fully qualified to prepare the Mian Sahib educationally for the Chiefs' College course. Captain Sweet's services were also retained during the following year.

In January 1909 the Mian Sahib joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, and after a short interval, during which temporary arrangements were made, Captain H. K. Barr, a son of Sir David Barr, was appointed tutor.

The Resident in Kashmir addressed the Government of India in August 1905 on the question whether their sanction was necessary to the appointment of the head master of the Hindu High School at

Sri Pratab College.

Srinagar, which was under the control of the authorities of the Hindu Central College at Benares. The Government of India ruled that their sanction was unnecessary as long as the school was in no way a State institution. In October 1906 the Resident reported that the Maharaja had been requested to give a grant-in-aid from the State to the new "Sri Pratab" College, which it was proposed to open, and was to be under the control of the authorities of the Hindu Central College at Benares. The Resident considered it very desirable that some arrangement should be made to impart higher education in Kashmir, and approved of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 a month for the college and of Rs. 300 a month for the Hindu High School on condition that—

- (a) the Minister in charge of the State Education Department should be a member of the managing committee;
- (b) the principal of the college should supply all information called for;
- (c) the college should be open to inspection by the Minister and his deputies;

- (d) the grant-in-aid should only be paid as long as the college continued to impart an University education;
- (e) both the college and the school should be open to all classes and creeds of people;
- (f) the Darbar should have an effective voice in the appointment of the principal of the college.

His Highness the Maharaja did not consider all these conditions necessary, but, in view of the influence which these theosophical institutions are likely to exercise in Kashmir, the Government of India decided that the Darbar, and the Resident through the Darbar, should have a proper control over them, and requested that the Darbar might be advised to issue orders in accordance with the Resident's views.

The question of the right of European British subjects to acquire houses and land in Kashmir came under consideration in 1908. The Revenue Minister of the State had drawn the attention of the Resident to a statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons to the effect that no restrictions were imposed by the Government of India, but that the Kashmir Darbar had laid down conditions as to the acquisition of land, etc., this being entirely within their rights, and that it would be wholly contrary to public policy to interfere with the free discretion of a Darbar in a matter of this kind. The Resident pointed out that this statement conflicted with the orders issued by the Government of India on more than one occasion, which laid down that the Kashmir Darbar are expected to allow British traders in Kashmir complete freedom to purchase or lease any private buildings or land required by them for the purpose of legitimate trade or occupation. The matter was referred to the Secretary of State, who was informed that, while the Government of India recognised the right of a Darbar to impose reasonable conditions on the acquisition of land by British subjects in Native State territory great importance was attached to the maintenance of the principle that Native States should be expected to give to all classes of British subjects those facilities for trade and other legitimate purposes which are extended to Native States' subjects in British India, and that the Resident in Kashmir might with advantage be empowered to draw up some rules as to the acquisition of immoveable property in the State in communication with the Darbar, and subject to the approval of the Government of India. In his reply, dated the 13th November 1908, the Secretary of State said that the analogy between the position and privileges of Native States' subjects settling in British India and that of British settlers in Native States was not exact, since the former at once fell in to the ranks of British Indian subjects, while the latter, if of European origin, carried with them a privileged position which might give rise to friction; that it was desirable that no general obligation should be placed upon the Kashmir Darbar; that each case should be decided on its merits; and that there was no advantage in attempting to devise a solution of a difficulty which had not, in his opinion, become so serious that it might not be left in the hands of the Darbar.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir issued a proclamation in May 1907, expressing his disapproval of the agitation in the Punjab, and warning his subjects against participation in it. The Resident was requested to convey to His Highness the appreciation of the Government of India.

At the same time on account of rumours of disaffection among the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops the Resident urged Sir Amar Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army, to take special precautions to counteract the activity of the agitators. Sir Amar Singh assured the Resident that the troops would remain loyal, that he had decided to send a Colonel to Jammu to take the matter up, and that he had already telegraphed His Highness the Maharaja's proclamation to all military stations to be read on parade.

In August 1909 the Resident in Kashmir reported that His Highness the Maharaja had expelled one Vishwa Nath, a prominent sedition monger, from the State. The Resident was requested to inform His Highness, that the Government of India had learnt with satisfaction of His Highness's wise and loyal action.

In 1908 the Resident in Kashmir asked for an authoritative ruling from the Government of India on the question of

Settlement of the dispute between Kashmir and Punch regarding forests and mines in the Thakiala Parawa Pargana of Punch.

Punch. The former maintained that, inasmuch as revenues derived from mines and forests were customarily recognised as the prerogative of a suzerain Darbar, the Raja of Punch could lay no claim to them, and that the Kashmir Darbar therefore had the right to work the mines themselves or through any agency. The Raja of Punch on the other hand contended that, as the pargana was "assigned" to him "in consideration of an annual quit-rent," such rights over the revenues of forests and mines were vested in him, and that, as the forest and customs income formed no part of the land revenue, the Kashmir Darbar was entitled to no income therefrom.

In all the circumstances of the case it appeared to the Government of India reasonable to assume that the ownership of mines and forests, in which the Rajas of Punch had exercised a right of "user" for 52 years, vested in them. On the other hand, there was no evidence to show on what basis the proportion of quit-rent to land revenue was originally fixed, or what items were included in the term "land revenue" for that purpose. If, however, Punch's claim that the mines, forests, quarries, etc., were taken into account at the time when the proportion of the quit-rent was fixed were correct, it followed that the Kashmir Darbar were entitled to the proportionate share of the revenues from these sources. After a further reference to the Resident, the Government of India authorised him in August 1909 to effect a settlement on the following terms—

- (1) The Rajas of Punch shall pay to the Kashmir Darbar an annual quit-rent for the pargana in question. The amount of this quit-rent shall always bear the proportion of 25 per cent. to a sum made up of the land revenue of the tract, with all cesses and taxes, including grazing tax and the net income derived from mines and forests, but excluding income from customs and the sum at present granted in jagir in the pargana.
- (2) The ownership of forests and mines in the pargana shall be held to vest in the Rajas of Punch; and, subject to the payment of the quit-rent, the latter shall be entitled to enjoy the produce.
- (3) In future the Rajas of Punch shall not have the right to grant jagirs in the pargana without the consent of the Kashmir Darbar.

In June 1909 the Resident in Kashmir submitted proposals regarding the control to be exercised in future over the

Appointment of an Assistant to the Resident for Punch.

administration of the Punch ilaqua. In order to meet the wishes of the Raja, who was anxious that the post of Assistant Political Officer should be abolished, he considered that the measure of control hitherto exercised might be somewhat relaxed, and accordingly suggested that one of his Assistants, who might be styled the Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Punch, should be deputed to tour in Punch every cold weather, inspecting the work of administration, pointing out minor defects to the Raja and his officials, and reporting to the Resident all larger matters which might require his attention. The Assistant to the Resident for Punch would be instructed not to interfere in minor matters, but to make himself acquainted with what was going on, to see that the expenditure was properly controlled within the budget estimates yearly sanctioned, and to ensure that no changes in the higher appointments were made without consulting him first. The Government of India approved of these proposals, and authorised the Resident to request the Raja to pay due regard to the representations which the Assistant Resident might make.

MADRAS.

The Raja of Cannanore had long been unable to exercise efficient control over the Laccadive Islands and had fallen into arrears in the payment of tribute of the British Government. The administration of the islands had therefore been assumed by the Madras Government, but the question of their ultimate disposal had

Laccadive Islands.

Cession by the Raja of Cannanore of his rights over the Laccadive islands.

never been determined. In 1900 the Government of India offered the Raja favourable terms as regards his arrears of tribute and the tenure of his zamindari property on the mainland, in return for the absolute cession of the islands. The Madras Government reported in 1906 that the Raja, Muhammad Ali, had accepted these terms.

About this time memorials were received from certain members of the Raja's family, protesting against his right to cede the islands, and the Madras Government were asked to report whether, in view of the peculiar law of inheritance followed by the family, the Raja was entitled to cede the sovereignty of the Laccadive Islands without the consent of his family, and to furnish a further report on the several points raised in the memorial, and also a formal instrument executed by the Raja reciting the exact terms and conditions on which the cession was made. In April 1907 the Government of Madras forwarded the opinion of the Advocate General, showing that Muhammad Ali Raja of Cannanore had the right to cede the sovereignty of the islands without the consent of the members of his family, and to alienate, without the consent of his family, such private property in the islands as he might hold as head of the family, apart from his right as sovereign. The Government of Madras also forwarded the draft of an instrument of cession which they proposed should be executed. The case was then laid before the Secretary of State who was asked to approve of the acquisition of the islands.

The Raja of Cannanore died on the 5th September 1907 and was succeeded by his uterine sister, Imbichi Bibi, who had previously protested against the cession of the Laccadive Islands. The legal adviser to the Madras Government was of opinion that the arrangements for the cession of the islands made with the late Raja might be regarded as completed and binding on his successors and on the other members of the family, and that a formal deed of cession by the Bibi was not essential. As, however, there were no urgent reasons for the immediate settlement of the question by a public and formal notification of the transfer of the islands, the Governor in Council considered it preferable to wait upon events in order ultimately to secure the Bibi's willing acquiescence in the transfer. The Government of India agreed with this view and the Secretary of State was informed accordingly. The Secretary of State in reply expressed a doubt whether an assumption of sovereignty over the islands by the Government of India against the will of the Imbichi Bibi could be defended upon the plea that the sovereignty had been, in fact, ceded by her predecessor, and, in the circumstances, approved the proposal to wait for the Bibi's consent to the transfer.

In June 1908 the Madras Government reported that there was reason to believe that the negotiations with Imbichi Bibi for the cession of the islands might be successful, and proposed that, should the Bibi agree, she should be offered certain terms, on condition that she would recognise the cession by the late Ali Raja as binding on herself, her heirs and successors. The Madras Government were authorised to proceed with the negotiations on the terms proposed. In December 1908 they forwarded an agreement concluded with Imbichi Bibi for the cession of the islands. The agreement was ratified by the Government of India, and a proclamation under section 4 of the Government of India Act, 1865, was issued, declaring the ceded lands and territories to be subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

MYSORE.

In June 1910 His Majesty the King was pleased to grant the honorary rank of Colonel to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, who was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 26th Cavalry.

Sanction was accorded in December 1905 to the retention of the services of Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., as Private Secretary to the Maharaja up to the end of 1906, the Resident explaining that, as changes were impending in the Diwanship and in the personnel of the State Council, Mr. Maconochie's services would be particularly valuable to His Highness for some time to come.

In February 1906 at the instance of the Maharaja sanction was accorded to the appointment of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., as Diwan in place of Sir P. N.

Administrative arrangements.

Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., whose tenure of office expired on the 31st March 1906. Messrs. T. Ananda Rao and K. P. Puttanna Chetty were appointed Councillors.

As the arrangements for the transaction of business by the Council had been found defective, advantage was taken of the change to revise the rules of business. The revisions put as their object the distribution of executive powers between the members, so as to enable them to dispose of some of the State business in addition to advising the Maharaja.

Sir P. N. Krishna Murti retired from the office of Diwan on the 31st March 1909, and was succeeded by Mr. T. Ananda Rao. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty was appointed first Councillor and Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya second Councillor.

In 1902 the Mysore Darbar had offered to provide a site and to contribute

Tata Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

5 lakhs towards the foundation of a proposed Indian Institute of Science associated with the name of the late Mr. Tata of

Bombay. In March 1907 the Darbar issued a notification assigning to the Governor-General of India in Council the exclusive management of, and full jurisdiction over, the lands in the Mysore State required for the purpose of locating this institute, and in November 1907 the Resident in Mysore was informed that it was desirable that the land required for the Tata Institute should be included within the limits of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, in order that it might be brought under the operation of the laws in force in that station; that at the same time it should be excluded from the control of the Municipality; and that the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), with necessary modifications, should be applied to the station. On the Resident submitting drafts of the various notifications, they were duly published, and he was appointed the Government of India representative on, and chairman of, the Council of the institute.

In December 1905 the arms regulations of the State were revised on the lines of the Arms Rules in force in British India.

Arms regulations.

The Mysore Darbar passed certain tentative rules, for a period of three years only, in connection with the issue of explor-

Exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases.

ing and prospecting licenses and mining leases, and the pending applications for

licenses under them were sanctioned for ordinary prospectors, subject to the condition that the prior sanction of the Government of India would be obtained to the grant to capitalists or financial agents of mining concessions of special magnitude or importance, which are not covered by the sanctioned rules. Certain special prospecting concessions which had been granted by the Darbar to the Mysore Manganese Company were sanctioned by the Government of India, and in October 1909 the revised rules proposed by the Mysore Darbar were approved by the Government of India, subject to certain modifications, and on the condition that the prior sanction of the Government of India should be obtained before any lease is granted which is not covered by the sanctioned rules, and in which it is proposed to grant an area exceeding 10 square miles.

In November 1908 the question of removing the civil disabilities attaching

Civil disabilities of Native Christian converts.

to Native Christian converts in the Mysore State again came into prominence, and a copy of a question and answer in the House

of Commons was received from the Secretary of State for India, who asked for a report on the present position of affairs together with an expression of the views of the Government of India as to the action, if any, which the circumstances now required. After consulting the Resident in Mysore Lord Morley was informed that the Government of India concurred in the opinion held in 1902 by Lord Curzon's Government that the question was one in which the initiative should properly be left to the ruler of the State, and that the Government of India saw no justification for interfering with the discretion of His Highness the Maharaja, who would naturally be guided in the matter by his own feelings and by those of his people.

The Government of India in 1906 sanctioned a grant of about a lakh and a

Bangalore.

Civil and military station of Bangalore. Relief of congestion.

quarter of rupees for the relief of the congestion of population in certain overcrowded areas of the civil and military station of Bangalore in connection with a scheme for improving the sanitary condition of the station. In June 1903 the Resident reported that the scheme had been completed and that there was a saving of Rs. 12,920 on the estimates originally sanctioned by the Government of India. This amount was regranted for the purpose of constructing houses to be let to the poorest class of evicted tenants at a nominal rent. It was subsequently represented that this sum would be insufficient to provide all the accommodation required, and the Government of India expressed their willingness to meet one half of the further necessary expenditure, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000, provided that the Municipality agreed to defray the other half of the expenditure. The contribution on the part of the Municipality took the form of a loan from Government of Rs. 50,000 repayable by 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. In December 1908 the whole amount of rupees one lakh was placed at the disposal of the Bangalore Municipal Commission.

PUNJAB.

A deputation from the States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha waited upon His

Commemoration of centenary of proclamation of British protection.

Excellency the Viceroy on the 6th May 1909, and presented *kharitas* from the Chiefs in commemoration of the centenary of the issue of the proclamation guaranteeing to those States the protection of the British Government. Expressions of loyalty to the Crown were conveyed both by the deputation and in the *kharitas*. A similar communication was received from the Nawab of Maler Kotla. The representatives of the Chiefs were asked by His Excellency to convey to Their Highnesses his warm thanks for their congratulations, and suitable replies to the *kharitas* were subsequently sent through the Government of the Punjab.

On the death of the Nawab of Bahawalpur in February 1907 at Aden,

Bahawalpur.

when returning to India from a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, sanction was accorded to the succession of the Chief's only son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan. The new Chief being a minor, it was decided that the administration should be entrusted, subject to report after two years, to a Council of Regency of Native officials consisting of a President and four Members, and that the Political Agent should have wide discretionary powers of control.

The Raja had been invested with full powers in 1893. His administration was

Bilaspur.

at first satisfactory, but in 1902 it was found to be necessary to require the appointment of a Wazir approved by Government and to impose certain conditions. The Raja showed no signs of improvement, and violated the conditions by absenting himself from his State. He was therefore deprived of his powers, until such time as he might appear to be fit to exercise them, and the State was placed under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States. In February 1908 the Punjab Government recommended that the Raja might be permitted to return to his State, and to resume its administration, provided he gave his consent in writing to certain conditions proposed by the Superintendent of the Simla Hill States. The Raja accepted the conditions proposed by Government, but suggested a slight modification in one of them, to which the Superintendent, Hill States, agreed. Sanction was accordingly granted to the restitution of the Raja's powers subject to the conditions agreed to by him, and on the understanding that all the terms to be imposed would remain in force for one year only, after which the Raja should be subject to no special conditions except the general obligation of consulting the Superintendent, Hill States, in all important matters.

In May 1907 the Punjab Government proposed the restoration to the Raja

Chamba.

of Chamba of the control over his State forests under certain conditions, and as a

temporary and experimental measure, in the first instance for a period of five years, during which the provisions of the lease to Government were to be held in abeyance. The recommendation was approved.

The Raja of Faridkot who died on the 11th February 1906 having left no legitimate son, the succession of his nephew, Brij Indra Singh, whom he had adopted in 1902, was recognised. The young Chief being a minor, sanction was accorded to the proposal of the Local Government that the administration of the State should be conducted by a Council of three, the President being a native official of good character and experience.

His Highness was permitted to visit Europe in 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1910, for the benefit of his health, and to visit his children whom he had placed at school during his visit in 1905.

In representing the indebtedness of the Isanagar estate in the Kheri district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Government of the United Provinces suggested that the offer of five and a half lakhs of rupees made by His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, who is the premier talukdar in Oudh, for the village of Amethi, which brings in an annual profit of Rs. 12,000, might be accepted. With the concurrence of the Government of the Punjab sanction was accorded in January 1910.

In November 1908 the Punjab Government brought to notice the unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing in the Keonthal State, and submitted proposals for the assumption by Government of control over the revenues of the State without actually depriving the Raja of his position as Ruling Chief. The proposals were approved, the attention of the Punjab Government being invited to the desirability of leaving the existing system of administration as far as possible undisturbed.

The death of His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Chief of the Maler Kotla State, was reported in August 1908, and on the 6th October 1908 the Government of India sanctioned the succession of Nawabzada Ahmad Ali Khan, the elder surviving son of the late Nawab, to the Chiefship, and his investiture with full ruling powers. In 1909 sanction was accorded to the addition of two guns to the salute of the Nawab of Maler Kotla, as a personal distinction.

Early in May 1909, on receipt of information of a disturbance in the Mandi State, the Government of the Punjab deputed a European Civil Officer, accompanied by a small police guard, to restore order. A few days later the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, who had also proceeded to Mandi, reported that the Raja and his officials were in the hands of his rebellious subjects, who had seized the treasury, imprisoned the officials, and compelled the Raja to dismiss the Wazir and appoint a new officer. As there was some apprehension of a serious disturbance if the people got out of hand, a double company of the 32nd Sikh Pioneers was despatched from Simla to Mandi. On the 29th May the local authorities reported that matters were settling down and that the rioters had dispersed. The troops were accordingly withdrawn. The disturbances appear to have been due to general maladministration by the State officials, over whom the Raja exercised no influence.

On the deposition of Raja Devindar Singh in 1846 the Government of India directed the confiscation of certain villages. Since that date the Raja of Nabha had made many attempts to secure the retrocession of these villages, but was informed in 1901 that, although the continued loyalty and devotion of the Chiefs who succeeded Devindar Singh had completely erased the memory of his misdemeanours, the Government of India were unable to reconsider a decision which was arrived at after a careful enquiry more than 50 years ago. A second appeal which was made

to the Government of India in 1906, was also unsuccessful, but permission was given to the Raja to appeal to His Majesty's Secretary of State.

In forwarding a memorial on the subject to the Secretary of State in 1908 the Government of India said that, while they agreed with the Punjab Government that, if the case were dealt with on its merits, there would be no ground for reconsideration, they recognised that the Raja had some reason for feeling aggrieved, and they would be glad, if it were feasible, to make some substantial concession in return for his eminent service to the Indian Empire. They therefore suggested that they might be authorised, irrespective of the points urged by the Raja, to reward his services by the grant to him, if the inhabitants agreed, of British villages of the approximate value of those appropriated by the British Government in 1846, or of a cash allowance of the same amount. The Secretary of State expressed his general agreement with these suggestions.

It was then discovered that the inhabitants of the villages were opposed to the proposed transfer. It was moreover understood that the Raja would not regard the proposed concession as a satisfactory settlement of his case, as it would not cover the question of the honour of his family. His Highness was informed of the difficulty which had arisen and that, in the circumstances, the only alternative appeared to be to consider the proposal to grant him a cash jagir. The Punjab Government reported in 1910 that His Highness did not regard the offer of the British Government as a satisfactory and just conclusion of the matter. In the circumstances the Government of the Punjab proposed not to move further unless His Highness reopened the case. A copy of the correspondence which had passed was transmitted for the information of the Secretary of State.

After consultation with the Punjab Government His Excellency the Viceroy

Patiala.

Grant of powers to the Maharaja.

accorded sanction to the grant of full powers to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. His Excellency's decision was made known to His Highness on the 30th September 1909, and the resignation of the Council of Regency was accepted on the same day.

His Highness attained the age of 18 years on the 12th October 1909.

The powers were granted provisionally, and His Highness was given to understand that, if the experiment of giving him full powers at his early age proved to be successful, he would, at the end of a sufficient period of probation, be duly invested formally by the Viceroy.

In August 1909 information reached the Government of India that the

Sedition in the State.

members of the Arya Samaj in the Patiala State had been spreading a feeling of sedition against the British Government and that some of them had been making seditious speeches.

On the matter coming to the notice of the Maharaja he asked the Political Agent to take steps in consultation with the Council of Regency to suppress the disaffection. The Inspector-General of Police in the Patiala State suggested the issue of general orders against sedition rather than the institution of special prosecutions. The Political Agent thought that the punishment of one or two leaders of the movement would be more effective. The police, however, acting on orders from the Council, arrested some 80 persons, and although the Political Agent again impressed on the Maharaja the advisability of restricting the prosecution to a few of the more notorious offenders no less than 76 persons were brought to trial. On the application of counsel for the prosecution 37 of the accused were discharged, and four others added to the list of accused, making a total of 43. In January 1910 the Maharaja was advised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to go through the evidence in the case, and to prosecute only those against whom good evidence was forthcoming. On examining the evidence His Highness decided to stop proceedings against all the accused, to banish those who were British subjects, and to deprive the rest who were in the State service of their appointments.

The view of the Lieutenant-Governor was that there were reasonable grounds for considering that there had been some simmering sedition in the State, and that the Maharaja had acted properly in bringing the matter to notice, but that only the Chief offenders should have been prosecuted, and that the manner in which the case closed could not be considered satisfactory. He considered that the attack

which had been made on the Arya Samaj as a whole had probably inspired the discontented members of that body with a fresh grievance and fresh zeal. The Government of India concurred in the view which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had formed of the case, and expressed surprise at the proceedings in the case. They observed that a prosecution appeared to have been undertaken by the Patiala Darbar in a form and manner which wore the appearance of an attack on the Arya Samaj without any due consultation of the Punjab Government, and that the Political Agent appeared to have taken no steps to see that his own advice or that of the Lieutenant-Governor was carried out. The opinion was expressed that it was essentially a case in which Imperial considerations were involved, and on that ground and in pursuance of his duty as the adviser of an altogether inexperienced young ruler, who had powers only on probation, the Political Agent ought unquestionably to have controlled the case in its initial stages under the orders of the Punjab Government. The failure to do so had resulted in a *fiasco* which was not creditable to any concerned.

On the death of His Highness Raja Dasht Nikandan Sen sanction was accorded on the 16th June 1908 to the recognition of Tikka Bhim Sen, the elder son of the late Raja, as his successor, on the condition that the Raja must consult the Commissioner of the Jullundar Division on all important matters. The Government of India were unwilling to sanction the imposition of certain conditions advocated by the Punjab Government.

Suket.

RAJPUTANA.

In 1908 the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, submitted a report by Mr. Lupton, I.C.S., who had been appointed in 1906 to conduct the revision of the revenue settlement of Ajmer-Merwara. Mr.

Ajmer-Merwara.
Revenue Settlement.

Lupton was in favour of having no fixed assessment whatever, but of extending the principle of fluctuating assessment recommended by the Government of India not only to irrigated lands but to the entire unirrigated area also. Mr. Colvin supported this proposal. On a careful consideration of the question the Government of India found that a fluctuating assessment would lead to one of two difficulties, in that either too much power must be left in the hands of the subordinate staff, or the revenues and the people must be burdened with a numerous and highly efficient superior staff; in other words the people would, in either case, be exposed to constant interference from officials. For these reasons the Government of India rejected the proposals for a fluctuating assessment, and decided that a fixed assessment should be adopted save in exceptional areas. In January 1910 the settlement operations in Ajmer-Merwara were placed under the supervision of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, and it was decided that the proposals of the Board should be submitted through the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Lupton's revised proposals for the reassessment of the different tahsils in the district were generally approved by the Government of India in July 1910. The new settlement was fixed for a period of twenty years.

Alwar.

Withdrawal of the restrictions imposed on the ruling powers of the Maharaja.

The restrictions imposed in 1903 on the exercise of ruling powers by His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar were removed in December 1908.

A long-standing dispute between

Alwar and Bharatpur.

Settlement of dispute as to right of irrigation from the Ruparel river.

flows through Bharatpur. The apportionment of the water between the two States has been a matter of difficulty for over a hundred years. A rough division of the water was made by Lord Lake in the year 1805 and in 1837, when the question again arose, the Government of the North-Western Provinces accepted a proposal to secure to both States an equal share of the waters by the construction of dams of masonry, and the necessary works were executed on the Ruparel river, and on its tributary the Umrein. This decision has been appealed to at

the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars as to the division of the waters of the Ruparel river was brought to a close in 1910. The upper waters of the river are in Alwar territory, and on leaving that State the river

different periods by both States as the declaration of their rights, but has never been fully carried out in practice.

Both dams broke. The Alwar State replaced the Umrein dam by a dam at Siliser, and claimed that the Bharatpur State should share the expense of rebuilding the dam on the Ruparel. This the Bharatpur State refused to do because as long as there was no dam they obtained more water. Disputes continued until the Irrigation Commission of 1901 advised that, if the Government of India saw fit to authorise the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana to reopen the question, it might be possible to secure the utilisation of water which under the present arrangement was allowed to run to waste. In 1904 Mr. Inglis, of the Bengal Public Works Department, was appointed to consider whether the present distribution of water was in accordance with the decision of 1837, and if necessary to suggest practical arrangements for giving effect to these orders. He reported that the Alwar State was not obtaining its full share, and Lord Curzon's Government decided that the Alwar State should receive the full amount to which it was entitled under the agreement of 1837.

Against this decision the Bharatpur State appealed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in 1906, and the Government of India admitted a rejoinder to this appeal from the Alwar Darbar in December 1908. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was of opinion that the Bharatpur State had, by prescription, established a claim to considerably more than the half share to which it was entitled under the decision of 1837. The Government of India were of a different opinion, and, in forwarding the appeal and the rejoinder to His Majesty's Secretary of State for a final decision, adduced reasons why the decision of 1837 should be maintained, and recommended that the decision of Lord Curzon's Government should not be revised. The Secretary of State concurred in this view, and directed that the apportionment made by the officer appointed to consider the proposals of the Alwar Darbar should be final and that no appeal therefrom to higher authority should be permitted, but that this decision would not preclude either State from appealing to the Government of India, if, owing to natural or other causes in the future, the equal division secured by these measures should be materially altered.

The above orders have been communicated to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for the information of the Darbars concerned, and he has been requested to nominate an officer, after consulting the two Darbars, to carry out the redistribution of the waters.

In January 1906 His Highness Maharawal Shambhu Singh of Banswara was

Banswara.

Investment of the Chief with ruling powers. His subsequent conduct and abdication.

invested with ruling powers, subject to certain restrictions. Two years later, the Agent to the Governor General reported that His Highness had caused the death of a woman belonging to his *zenana*, and suggested that His Highness should be deprived of all powers in the administration and that he should forfeit the privileges and distinctions of a Ruling Chief. The matter was referred by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, with whose approval the Agent to the Governor General was informed that, in view of the full and voluntary confession made by His Highness, his evident repentance, and his previous character, it was unnecessary to hold any public and formal enquiry, it being definitely understood that he would abdicate all his powers of administration in the State and would have no connection with the administration in future. The Government of India further decided that within the State His Highness should be allowed to retain his honours as the Chief of Banswara, but that no honours could be accorded to him outside his own territory, where he would be regarded as a private individual. His Highness made a formal announcement of the abdication of his powers of administration in the State, in favour of his son Maharaja Kunwar Pirthi Singh, and the administration is being carried on under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, as the Maharaj Kunwar is completing his education.

Failure of crops in 1907-08.

In consequence of the partial failure of the crops a loan of Rs. 40,000 was made in June 1908.

Sanction was also accorded to the postponement of the payment during the year 1907-08 of the annual instalment of Rs. 25,000 towards the liquidation of the existing Government loans.

In March 1906 the Jodhpur and Bikaner Darbars put forward a proposal for the construction of a railway from Borawar to Hissar, 180 miles in length, of which 50 miles would lie in Jodhpur, 100 miles in Bikaner, and 30 miles in British territory. The Jodhpur Darbar were to

Bikaner.

Loan of 12 lakhs by the Mysore Darbar to the Bikaner Darbar for the construction of the Borawar-Hissar Railway.

pay for the portion in their own territory and the Bikaner Darbar for the portions in Bikaner and British territory. The Secretary of State sanctioned the proposal. The Bikaner Darbar, not having sufficient funds for the purpose, applied for a loan of 12 lakhs from Government, but this was refused as there were several lines of great urgency to be taken in hand, and the allotment for railway construction was very limited. Thereupon the Darbar arranged for the loan to be granted by the Mysore Darbar at 4 per cent. interest per annum under Government guarantee. This arrangement was sanctioned.

The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana recommended in 1907

Grant of full ruling powers to the Maharaja of Bikaner.

that the restrictions which had been placed on the exercise of ruling powers by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, when he was installed on the *gadi* in 1898, should be withdrawn, on the condition that His Highness should keep the Political Agent fully informed of all important matters affecting the administration of the State. The Government of India, while agreeing that the time had come when the restriction placed on the Maharaja's powers might safely be dispensed with, were of opinion that the concession should not be fettered by the condition mentioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, and decided that, in view of the administrative capabilities of the Maharaja, and of the fact that the presence of the Political Agent should be sufficient to obviate any risk of misgovernment, the restrictions hitherto imposed upon His Highness's powers should be unconditionally withdrawn.

Grant of honorary rank to the Maharaja.

On the anniversary of His Majesty the King's birthday, 1909, His Highness was promoted to the rank of honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

In October 1901 the Government of India, in order to determine the

Dholpur.

Responsibility of Dholpur and Patiala Darbars for certain debts.

respective responsibility of the Patiala and Dholpur Darbars for the debts which were then outstanding against their late Chiefs, and with a view to settle the joint account between the late Maharaja of Patiala and the late Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, ordered that a joint report should be prepared by officers representing the two States. This joint report together with the Committee's recommendations and the opinions of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Punjab Government was submitted to the Government of India in 1904, who decided that a sum of Rs. 24,56,156 due by Dholpur to Patiala should not be repaid, but that the Patiala State should retain the sum of Rs. 75,000 paid to it by the Maharaja of Cooh Behar, that the administrators of the estate of the late Maharaj Rana of Dholpur should restore to Patiala seven jewels valued at Rs. 5,24,500, and that, in view of the very large sums received by Dholpur from Patiala, the Dholpur State ought to accept liability for the full amount of the joint loan due to the Alliance Bank of Simla and the Bank of Upper India.

In 1906 the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana suggested a reconsideration of these orders. The proposal was referred to the Government of the Punjab, who maintained that the reasons advanced by the Agent to the Governor-General did not justify the re-opening of the question which had been settled after careful enquiry and consideration. The Agent to the Governor-General was informed that the Government of India were unable to modify their previous decision, but they were prepared to consider a proposal made by the Patiala Darbar to release the jewels, provided the repayment of the purchase money by Dholpur in reasonable instalments was guaranteed by Government.

In March 1907 the Punjab Government reported that it was understood that the Alliance Bank of Simla declined to release the jewels held by them as security,

unless the whole claim outstanding against the Dholpur and Patiala Darbars on account of the joint loans issued to the late Chiefs of these two States was satisfied, and that, with a view to the very early release of the jewels in question, the Patiala Council of Regency were prepared to advance the entire amount on the following conditions :—

- (a) That the amount so advanced should be repaid to them by the Dholpur Darbar with interest at 4 per cent. per annum in instalments of not less than Rs. 1,00,000 a year, and
- (b) that the Government of India would undertake to guarantee the fulfilment of these terms by the Dholpur Darbar, and to act as an intermediary between the two States in all their dealings with each other.

The Punjab Government were informed in September 1907 that the Dholpur Darbar agreed to the payment of an instalment of rupees one lakh provided that no unforeseen cause, such as famine, intervened, and that they were also willing to pay interest half-yearly should financial considerations admit of it. The Government of India expressed their inability to give the formal guarantee desired, but were prepared to use their influence to secure the repayment of the money by the Dholpur Darbar, and were of opinion that, in order to avoid unnecessary delays, all payments and receipts should be made through the Political Agents of the two States.

In August 1907 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana submitted a representation from the Dholpur Darbar protesting against the decision of the Government of India, by which the whole liability for the liquidation of the joint debts had been thrown on the Dholpur State. Mr. Colvin also forwarded a note in which he supported the Darbar. Briefly the grounds on which the decision of Government was questioned were that native sentiment would never approve the arrangement made, and that, as the late Maharaj Rana's private estate was unable to meet the claims upon it, the Dholpur State should not be charged with the liability of the so-called joint loans. A copy of the papers was forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, who strongly contested the views expressed by the Dholpur Darbar and by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. This was followed by a communication from the Patiala Darbar stating that they had decided to allow the Dholpur Darbar to release the jewels themselves without any interference on their part. As a result of these differences, and in view of the arguments advanced by the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, it was decided in October 1908 to appoint a Committee of Arbitration composed of the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Raja of Chamba, and Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S., who were to decide whether the orders of the Government of India of 1905 that the Dholpur Darbar should be held solely liable for the full amount of the two joint loans were in accordance with the merits of the case, as it had since developed and might be equitably upheld, or, if not, for what portion of the joint loans should the Dholpur and Patiala States respectively be held liable. The Committee reported in March 1909 that they considered that the decision of the Government of India could not equitably be upheld, and that a fair solution of the problem, which would be in accordance with the point of view of Ruling Chiefs in such a matter, was that the joint loans, with interest, should be liquidated in equal shares by the two Darbars concerned. They therefore suggested that in order to prevent the further accumulation of interest on the loans the Patiala Darbar should pay off the whole debt at once, with interest, the rate of interest payable on the Dholpur moiety being fixed at 4 per cent. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government of India and communicated to the local authorities concerned for necessary action.

Grant of honorary rank and of full powers. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur was gazetted an honorary Captain in the Army in February 1908.

In May 1909 the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, sanctioned the withdrawal of the limitations imposed on the exercise of ruling powers by His Highness, and asked the Agent to the Governor-General to convey to His Highness, in suitable terms, the congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy.

In February 1909 the Government of India approved the proposal of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana to invest His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur with full and unrestricted ruling powers.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur had made generous contributions of Rs. 15 lakhs in 1900 and Rs. 4 lakhs in 1901 to the Indian People's Famine Fund. In 1906 His Highness offered to contribute on behalf of himself and his senior Rani an additional sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Fund in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to his State in November 1905. The Agent to the Governor-General was informed that this further generous offer of Their Highnesses had been received with the greatest satisfaction by His Excellency the Viceroy, who much appreciated the kindly and loyal spirit which prompted their action, and he was requested to inform Their Highnesses accordingly. The Agent to the Governor-General was further told that the offer was accepted on the assumption that he had satisfied himself that this gift did not involve loss to or neglect of the Maharaja's own subjects, and that their needs had been amply met.

In 1905 the Maharaja of Jaipur expressed his desire to contribute towards the cost of the construction of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, but, as the State was involved in difficulties owing to famine, His Highness asked to be allowed to pay his contribution by easy instalments. His Highness was informed that the estimated cost of the portion of the railway lying in Jaipur territory was about Rs. 85 lakhs, and it was enquired what sum the Jaipur Darbar would be willing to contribute, the amount of each instalment, and the intervals at which it would be paid. The Maharaja replied that he would be glad to contribute the full amount of Rs. 85 lakhs, but, in order to guide him in declaring the amount of the instalments and the intervals at which they would be paid, His Highness wished to know what sums of money it would be necessary to provide as the work progressed, and the approximate intervals at which successive amounts would be required. The Maharaja was informed of the instalments and the period within which the contribution would be required, but, finding it impossible to contribute so large a sum as Rs. 85 lakhs within the time specified, and being unwilling to lose the opportunity of securing an interest in the railway, he applied for a loan of that sum from Government. The Government of India regretted that this proposal could not be entertained, and that, unless the Darbar were prepared to contribute a smaller amount from the capital at their disposal, the offer must be withdrawn. The Maharaja then asked to be permitted to float a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs in England through the agency of some respectable European firm. The Secretary of State was addressed in the matter and was informed that it was proposed to approve of the proposal on condition that the Darbar clearly understood, and also expressly stated in the prospectus to be issued by them, that the Government of India would not guarantee the loan, and could accept no responsibility for the payment of either the principal or the interest thereon. In the circumstances it appeared to be doubtful whether His Highness would be successful in negotiating the loan.

The Secretary of State replied that the information in his possession confirmed the view of the Government of India that the Jaipur Darbar were not likely to float a loan on favourable terms in England. He thought that it would be a matter of regret if the important experiment of the investment of Darbar funds in railways were to be prejudiced by giving the Darbar a permission which would probably result either in failure to raise a loan or in a loss on the entire transaction. He considered that the Darbar deserved encouragement in their desire to invest funds in the railway, and suggested that Government should accept from them at any time such sums as they could find from State funds, until the total cost of the section in Jaipur territory had been provided, such amounts being treated as a contribution to the capital expenditure of the line, carrying rights to a share in the profits according to established conditions.

This suggestion was placed before the Darbar, who decided, before definitely accepting the offer, to find out on what terms it would be possible to float the loan in England, as they thought it would be more advantageous to raise a loan and thus participate at once in the profits of the railway than to obtain the interest they desired to acquire in the line by the payment of instalments when convenient. Finding subsequently that there was no immediate prospect of obtaining the loan in England on favourable terms, they arranged in 1909 to pay the first instalment of 10 lakhs towards the capital cost of the Jaipur section of the line, and deferred further negotiations in connection with the proposed loan.

In November 1908 the Government of India sanctioned the investiture of His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer with full ruling powers.

Jaisalmer.

The Raj Rana of Jhalawar expressed a desire in 1908 to proceed to England in the following year, to study law and to extend his general knowledge. His Highness was informed that, while his desire for serious study was appreciated, it was regretted that the interests of his State were likely to suffer by the prolonged absence of the Chief, and that in this case circumstances required the subordination of His Highness' personal wishes.

Jhalawar.

Proposed visit to England negatived.

It had been found necessary in 1905, in consequence of the previous extravagance of the Maharaja, and on account of his weak health, which had necessitated his removal from the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1903, to limit the powers of His Highness

Jodhpur.

Restoration of full administrative powers to the Maharaja.

in the administration of his State. In January 1908 the Government of India, acting on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, directed the restoration of full administrative powers to His Highness, subject to the conditions that the Chief should consult the Resident and abide by his advice in all important matters, and without his consent should not alter arrangements introduced during the period of management, and that in matters of finance the existing arrangements under which practical control is vested in the Resident should continue for the present. His Highness showed his appreciation of the generous treatment accorded to him, and in December 1908, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Government of India sanctioned the withdrawal of the restrictions previously imposed. The Resident was instructed, in announcing this decision to His Highness, to inform him that it had given His Excellency very great pleasure to bestow this mark of confidence upon him.

Owing to the involved condition of the finances of the Karauli State and to the prevalence of famine a number of loans

Karauli.

Grant of loans to the State.

amounting in all to Rs. 5,62,000 were made to the State up to 1907. It was stipulated that the Political Agent should retain financial control of the State until its debts were liquidated. A further sum of Rs. 75,000 was advanced in the following year.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh was invested with ruling powers in

Kishangarh.

Grant of powers and of honorary rank.

December 1905, subject to certain restrictions. These restrictions were withdrawn in May 1909, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor General, and the congratulations of His Excellency were conveyed to His Highness.

The Maharaja was gazetted an honorary Captain in the Army in February 1908.

The Kota Darbar applied in April 1906 for a loan from Government up to Rs.

Kota.

Grant of loan to the State.

10 lakhs for the purpose of carrying on the administration of the State for that year. The Government of India sanctioned an immediate advance of Rs. 2 lakhs, and said that a loan exceeding a total of Rs. 5 lakhs could not, except in very urgent circumstances, be made without the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who was being addressed with regard to the additional 8 lakhs. The loan of 2 lakhs should be sanctioned subject to the condition that the annual budget of the State should be seen and approved by the Political Agent until such time as the liabilities of the State to Government were liquidated. Interest at 4 per cent. was to be levied. In July 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General reported that the Kota Durbar had applied for a second loan of Rs. 4 lakhs, a portion of which was to be utilised to meet the tribute payment due to Government on the 1st August, and he recommended that, if the sanction of the Secretary of State had not been received an advance of two lakhs should be made at once, and that permission should be given to postpone the tribute payment until such date as the receipt of the Secretary

of State's approval would enable a further instalment of the loan applied for to be paid. The Government of India sanctioned the proposals of the Agent to the Governor-General in August 1906, and, in reporting their action to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, requested sanction to the loan of Rs. 10 lakhs applied for, and on the terms of repayment stated. The proposed loan was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, who observed that no action should be taken by the Government of India on a proposal for a loan to a Native State exceeding 5 lakhs of rupees, without previous reference to him. As meanwhile an improvement had taken place in the condition of the State finances, the Darbar did not require any further assistance from the Government of India beyond the Rs. 4 lakhs already advanced, and His Majesty's Secretary of State was informed accordingly.

The Maharao was entrusted with full ruling powers in 1897, subject to certain restrictions. Some of these restrictions were removed in 1903, and in May 1909 the Government of India sanctioned the withdrawal of the remaining limitations on the exercise of full ruling powers by the Maharao. The congratulations of His Excellency were conveyed to His Highness.

In June 1906 the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana reported the insubordinate behaviour of the Rao of Kushalgarh towards the Banswara Darbar. After a careful consideration of the case the Government of India approved of the Agent to the Governor-General's proposal that, in addition to the obligations laid upon the Rao by the arrangements of 1869, he should be called upon to attend at Banswara for the Dashera festival for the next five years as a special act of feudal homage, to indicate that he is the subordinate of the Banswara Darbar. It was added that the Rao should be given distinctly to understand that any further contumacy on his part would meet with prompt punishment, and that, should he fail to comply with the orders now passed, he would be deposed from his position as Rao, and the administration of Kushalgarh would be placed directly under the Assistant Resident until the Rao evinced a more amenable spirit. The Agent to the Governor-General was further told that the Maharawal of Banswara should be reminded of the Government of India's ruling that all communications to the Rao should be made through the Political Officer and not direct.

A Government loan of 4 lakhs of rupees had been made to the Partabgarh State in 1901, to relieve the burden of debt in which the State was involved as a result of the late Chief's extravagance. In February 1906 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana submitted a report in regard to the financial position of the State which was still unsatisfactory. The causes were reported to be the unfavourable nature of recent seasons, and the silting up of wells on which the poppy cultivation depended, from which crop the greater part of the State's revenue was derived. To improve the situation it was recommended that the payment of the principal of the State's debt to Government should be limited to Rs. 6,000 a year for two years, and that thereafter the instalments of principal and interest should be fixed at Rs. 45,000 a year, until it should appear that the finances of the State were capable of larger annual repayments. It was also recommended that a further sum of Rs. 1 lakh should be advanced free of interest for the purposes of converting the unbricked wells into wells faced with masonry with a view to increasing the State's revenue. The Government of India in July 1906 sanctioned the proposal that payment of the principal of the Government debt should be limited to Rs. 6,000 a year for two years, but postponed consideration of the amount of subsequent instalments till receipt of a further report. It was not considered advisable to advance so large a sum as Rs. 1 lakh, but sanction was accorded to an additional loan of Rs. 10,000 at 4 per cent. interest for experimental expenditure on irrigation wells, and it was directed that the entire financial arrangements of the State should be placed in the hands of the Political Agent, who was instructed to curtail expenditure as far as possible.

In February 1908, the Agent to the Governor-General reported on the financial condition and prospects of the State, and recommended that no definite instalment should be fixed at present for the repayment of the loan due by the State to Govern-

ment. The recommendation was sanctioned on the condition that the whole surplus of the State would be made available for the payment, first of the annual interest and then of the principal of the Government loan. In September 1909 the Agent to the Governor-General reported that the expenses in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh's only surviving daughter with the eldest Raj Kumar of Sailana, Central India, which was to take place on the 3rd November, were estimated at Rs. 81,000. To enable the State to meet this expenditure he recommended postponement of the next annual instalment, with interest, due from it towards the liquidation of the Government loan. He also recommended that the Darbar should be authorised to contract a short term loan from the State Treasurer at 7 per cent. interest. These proposals were sanctioned. The Agent to the Governor-General then reported that, of the total of Rs. 81,000 required, Rs. 23,000 had been drawn from the cash balance in the State Treasury, and that a further sum of Rs. 23,000 had been obtained on loan from the State Treasurer, who was unable to advance a larger amount. It was proposed that the State should be allowed to borrow the balance of Rs. 35,000 from the Alliance Bank of Simla, at 7 per cent. per annum for a period of four or five months; the Bank clearly understanding that the Government of India did not guarantee the loan or accept any responsibility. The Bank stipulated however for a promise by the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, that he would use his good offices to see that the debt was repaid. This arrangement was sanctioned on the 10th November 1909. The Bank's loan was to have priority over that advanced by the State Treasurer.

In May 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana submitted proposals for currency reform in the Shahpura. Phulia pargana of the Shahpura Chiefship, and suggested that the rate of conversion should be fixed at 127 Chitori = 100 British rupees. The Government of India decided, in accordance with the assay report, to accept the local coin at 133 Chitori = 100 British rupees, and stated that there was no objection to the Chiefship withdrawing the local coinage from circulation at the rate proposed, if the Rajadhiraj was prepared to incur the loss that would fall on his revenues. The Chief accepted the proposals of Government and issued the necessary notification in September 1908.

His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi applied in 1906 for the services of a British officer for employment as tutor to his son and heir, Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh, for a period of two years. Lieutenant H. R. N. Pritchard of the Political Department was selected for the appointment, and sanction was accorded to his employment as tutor for a period of three months in the first instance. In July 1907, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, Lieutenant Pritchard was permitted to continue in his appointment, on the understanding that his tenure of it could be extended beyond the period of two years in all as originally proposed.

Early in 1907 the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the inadequacy of the resources of the Abu Municipality to meet the growing needs of the station. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was asked whether the Maharao of Sirohi, in consideration of the material benefit which the State revenues derive from the British occupation of Mount Abu, could not in equity be invited to increase his contribution of Rs. 3,000 a year to the municipal funds. The result of this enquiry was that His Highness agreed to enhance his contribution to Rs. 8,000 a year. This arrangement was accepted and the Agent to the Governor-General was requested to acknowledge His Highness's action in suitable terms.

The Sirohi Darbar in 1904 called in question the accuracy of the boundaries between Sirohi and Palanpur and between Sirohi and Danta. The former had been adjudicated by Captains Duff and Hall in 1853, the latter by Captains Battye and Phillips in 1870, and the decision had in both cases been accepted by the Government of India. The Sirohi Darbar,

while admitting the accuracy of the delimitations made in 1853 and 1870, represented that the existing demarcation pillars were not set up in accordance with the award of the Commissioners. The case was remanded in March 1905 to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana for further examination. He reported on the dispute in April 1906, and his report was followed by several memorials from His Highness the Maharao. In December 1908 the matter was under the consideration of the Government of India when Colonel Pinhey, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, forwarded a further memorial from His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, and suggested that *primâ facie* there were grounds for doubting the accuracy of the boundary as at present laid down. He therefore recommended a re-examination of the entire disputed boundary. After consultation with the Bombay Government and a careful consideration of the representations of the Sirohi Darbar the Government of India came to the conclusion in 1910 that, having regard to the evidence available, it was not desirable to reopen the case.

In consequence of the heavy debts of the State, which amounted in 1904 to some Rs. 25 lakhs, largely owing to recent famine and to the irresponsibility of the Nawab, the Government of India insisted in that year on a closer control of the State finances. The headquarters of the Agency were removed temporarily from Deoli to Tonk, to enable the Political Agent to exercise closer supervision. In November 1905 the Government of India accepted the proposal of the Agent to the Governor-General that the headquarters of the Agency should be re-transferred from Tonk to Deoli, on the distinct understanding that the Political Agent must, for the present, spend not less than ten continuous days in every month at Tonk. A year later the Government of India approved of certain minor modifications in the administration of the State, and authorised the Agent to the Governor-General to assure His Highness, who had asked for the restoration of his full powers, that his application would receive the most sympathetic consideration when the administration of the State had improved and its indebtedness to Government had decreased. He was congratulated on having acceded so readily to the arrangements which had been made for the temporary administration of his State. In November 1908 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana reported that the Tonk Darbar had introduced Regulations regarding newspapers and explosive substances which aimed at the prevention of the spread of sedition and anarchy in their territory, and that the Nawab had asked that an assurance of special loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Supreme Government might be communicated to Government. The Agent to the Governor-General was requested in reply to acknowledge suitably His Highness the Nawab's assurance of special loyalty.

The Government of India on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana accorded sanction in July 1909 to the grant of extended ruling powers to His Highness, and approved a revised scheme for the conduct of the administration of the State. The Agent to the Governor-General was requested to convey to His Highness the congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy.

In April 1907 the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana submitted for approval the line of action which he proposed to adopt with a view to advancing a policy of reforms in the Mewar State. The Government of India, while accepting the proposal, intimated to the Agent to the Governor-General the desirability of explaining to His Highness the Maharana that there was no intention of pressing reforms upon him against his will.

The health of the Maharaj Kunwar of Udaipur gave cause for anxiety in 1907, and the Agent to the Governor-General represented the necessity for placing the Kunwar under the special care of a British medical officer, who would not only be his medical attendant, but also his tutor and guardian. For this duty the Agent to the Governor-General strongly recommended Lieutenant-Colonel R. Shore, I.M.S., who had previously attended the Maharaj Kunwar, and upon whom

His Highness the Maharana and the Maharaj Kunwar placed great reliance. Lieutenant-Colonel Shore was accordingly appointed for a period of one year.

UNITED PROVINCES.

In March 1905 His Highness the Maharaja of Benares addressed a memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in

Benares.

Constitution of the State.

which he prayed that means might be found of giving His Highness and his successors a defined and permanent status among the Ruling Chiefs of India.

In his memorial the Maharaja claimed :—

- (1) that until the Agreement of 1794 Benares was a Native State and the Raja a Ruling Chief ;
- (2) that the surrender of the administration by the Raja in the Agreement of 1794 was only meant to be temporary ; and
- (3) that the position of the Raja in the Family Domains since 1794 is that of a Ruling Chief.

The United Provinces Government in forwarding the memorial, which had their support, gave a brief summary of the historical facts. The conclusions they arrived at were that the first claim should be conceded, that the second was incorrect, as the terms of the Agreement and of the Regulations giving effect to it clearly showed that the surrender of the administration was intended to be permanent, and that as regards the third claim it was possible to hold that the Maharaja was to a limited extent still a Ruling Chief. The Local Government forwarded a draft Instrument of Transfer securing for the Maharaja a definite position among the Chiefs of India and at the same time fully protecting the interests of the tenantry.

After a very careful consideration of the matter the Government of India forwarded the Maharaja's memorial to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, explaining that His Highness was neither one thing or the other, that he was dissatisfied with his position, that the administration was carried on with some friction, and that a change which would define his position more clearly was desirable. Certain modifications were made in the Instrument of Transfer with a view to safeguarding the rights of these who would become the Maharaja's subjects and the Secretary of State's sanction was asked to the proposed arrangements. His Lordship after making certain enquiries sanctioned the proposal in October 1910, but directed an alteration in the preamble of the Instrument of Transfer in regard to the reasons for giving the Maharaja the status of a Ruling Chief, and provision of a clause in the Instrument for the grant of compensation by His Highness to any British subject, owning land in the new State, who might refuse transfer with the transferred territories. The State of Benares as now constituted will consist of the parganas of Bhadohi and Kera Mangram of the Family Domains of the Rajas of Benares which were administered by the British Government, as well as the tract (comprising the Fort of Ramnagar and its appurtenances), but the pargana of Kaswar Raja hitherto included in the Family Domains will for administrative reasons be treated as part of British India.

It was the intention of His Excellency the Viceroy to announce the change in the status of His Highness the Maharaja during his visit to Benares in November 1910.

In February 1907 sanction was accorded to the introduction of a scheme proposed by His Highness the Nawab of

Rampur.

Arrangements for the future administration of the State.

Rampur for the future administration of his State, on the understanding that if the new scheme does not work satisfactorily full power is reserved to make a change that may seem expedient. The new scheme involves the replacement of the Minister appointed under the old scheme by a Revenue Secretary and a Judicial Secretary, the Revenue Secretary taking charge of the Revenue Department, Stamps, Municipal, Octroi and Excise matters, and

the Educational Department; and the Judicial Secretary holding the executive charge of Civil and Criminal Courts and the supervision of the Medical, Jail and Registration Departments.

He has also been made Judge of the Court of Appeal for all Civil and Criminal cases, and has been given power to exercise revisional and appellate jurisdiction within certain limits over the Civil and Sessions Judge. His Highness has retained under his own control the Departments of Public Works, Army, Dar-ul-insha (His Highness's Chief Office at Rampur), Treasury and Finance, and Household, and sits at the Court of Final Appeal in all Judicial matters, Civil and Criminal.

In January 1906 Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan, brother of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, addressed Sir Curzon-
Arrangements made for Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur. Wyllie, Political Aide-de-Camp, India Office, stating that as he had completed

his education, and had obtained his degree he desired to be relieved of the control of his guardian, and to be permitted to marry and settle in England. Mr. Hodgkins, the Sahibzada's prospective father-in-law, made certain stipulations conditional to granting his consent to a formal engagement with his daughter, among which were (1) that Nasir Ali Khan should become a naturalised English subject, (2) that he should renounce for ever all rights and claims to the succession of the *gadi* of Rampur, and that no pressure, political or otherwise, should be brought to bear upon him to return to India in any capacity whatsoever, and (3) that an income of £3,000 a year should be assured. The Secretary of State referred the matter to the Government of India, who in turn requested the Government of the United Provinces to obtain the opinion of the Nawab of Rampur on the subject.

The Nawab stated that he had no objection to the withdrawal of the control of the guardian over Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan, and offered his brother, in addition to the Sahibzada's income of £180 a year, a guaranteed income of £1,020 a year for the Sahibzada's life, on condition that he married and settled down in England, and on his decease £820 to his widow and children for their lives. This offer was conveyed through the Secretary of State to the Sahibzada, with a recommendation that he should accept it. The Secretary of State replied that the Sahibzada accepted the offer made by his brother the Nawab of Rampur, but that, in order to remove all possible doubts in connection with the continuance of the allowance of £820 to his widow and children, he wished that the following questions should be definitely settled:—

- (i) whether in the event of his predeceasing his wife any allowances would be continued to his children on the widow's death or remarriage; and
- (ii) whether in the event of his surviving his wife any allowances would be continued to his children after his death.

The Sahibzada also expressed his intention to sell his property in Rampur and to invest the proceeds in England.

On the matter being referred to the Nawab, His Highness stated definitely that the annual allowance of £820 from the Rampur State would be continued to the children of the marriage for their lives only, in the event of the Sahibzada predeceasing his wife and her remarriage, or if he died after his wife. He had no objection to the Sahibzada realising his own property which brought in £180 a year, and investing the proceeds in England. A reply was sent to the Secretary of State accordingly.

The Nawab subsequently put up the Sahibzada's immoveable properties for auction and the amount offered for them was Rs. 47,525. This offer was accepted, and the amount was obtained and remitted to the Secretary of State, together with the Government promissory note of Rs. 30,000 belonging to the Sahibzada.

On the anniversary of His Majesty the King's birthday, 1909, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was promoted to the rank of honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.
Grant of honorary rank to the Nawab.

APPENDIX I.

HONOURS AND DISTINCTIONS.

The following appointments to the Indian orders and grants of other honours were made during Lord Minto's Viceroyalty :—

G. C. S. I.

1906. H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha, G.C.I.E.
 1907. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
 1909. H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh.
 Field Marshal the Right Hon'ble Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., R.E.
 1910. H. H. the Begam of Bhopal, G.C.I.E.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

G. C. I. E.

1906. Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
 H. H. the Nawab of Janjira,
 Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bart.
 H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G.
 1907. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, K.C.S.I.
 H. H. the Maharao of Kota, K. C. S. I.
 H. E. Brevet-Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., R.E.
 1908. H. E. General the Right Hon'ble Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., R.E.
 H. H. the Nawab of Rampur.
 1910. Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parshad, Minister to H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

K. C. S. I.

1906. Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane,
 Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G.
 H. H. the Raja of Chamba.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur John Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Major-General Sir Stuart Brownlow Beatson, C.B., I.A.
 1907. The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, C.I.E.
 Sir Thomas William Holderness, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Hare, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 1908. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Sir Edward Norman Baker, I.C.S.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
 H. H. the Raj Rana of Jhalawar.
 Raja Sir Tasadduk Rasul Khan, of Jahangirabad.
 1909. The Hon'ble Sir John William Pitt Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadar Sir Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.
 The Hon'ble Sir James Wilson, I.C.S.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar.
 The Hon'ble Sir Henry Erle Richards, K.C., Bar.-at-Law.
 Sir Gabriel Stokes, I.C.S.
 H. H. the Raja of Jind.
 H. H. the Maharana of Dhrangadhra.
 Sir George Stuart Forbes, I.C.S.
 H. H. the Raja of Ratlam.
 1910. Sir James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., I.C.S.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Robert Dunlop-Smith, C.I.E.

K. C. I. E.

1906. Major Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, C.S.I.
 General Sir Donald James Sim McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.
 Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of Balrampur.
 1907. Sir Herbert Hope Risley, C.S.I.
 Sir Francis Whitmore Smith.
 Nawab Sir Mumtaz-ud-Daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, C.S.I., of Pahasu.

K. C. I. E.—*contd.*

1908. H. H. the Raja of Rajgarh.
 Sir Thomas Gordon Walker, C.S.I.
 Sir Arthur Naylor Wollaston.
 Honorary Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, Sardar Bahadur.
 Sir Thomas Henry Holland, F.G.S., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.
 Nawab Afsar-i-Jang Afsar-ud-Daula Bahadur, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Muhammad Ali Beg, M.V.O., Hyderabad.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Olaf Roos-Keppel.
1909. H. H. the Maharaja of Kishangarh.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Dholpur.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad.
 Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne.
 Surgeon-General Sir Gerald Bomford, M.D., I.M.S.
 Sir Richard Morris Dane, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan.
 The Raja of Punch.
 Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Alizai.
 Prince Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Arcot.
 Sir William Stevenson Meyer, I.C.S.
 Sir William Schlich.
 Sir Sven von Hedın (Honorary).
1910. Sir Theodore Morison.
 The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Robert Irvin Scallon, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.
 Sir John David Rees, C.V.O., M.P.

C. S. I.

1906. The Hon'ble Mr. John William Pitt Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Apar Alexander Apar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimullah of Dacca.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Bradley, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. James McCrone Donie, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Frank Campbell Gates, I.C.S.
 George Casson Walker, Esq.
 John Mitchell Holmes, Esq.
 Percy Seymour Vessey Fitzgerald, Esq.
 Captain the Hon'ble Hugh Tyrwhitt, C.V.O., R.N.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Elliot Graham Colvin, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, I.C.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy, I.A.
 Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh.
1907. The Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. William Henry White, J.P.
 Raja Narendra Chand of Nadaun.
 Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Esq., I.C.S.
 Oscar Theodore Barrow, Esq., I.C.S.
 Henry Zouch Darrah, Esq., I.C.S.
 Colonel Howard Goad, I.A.
1908. The Hon'ble Mr. Francis Alexander Slacke, I.C.S.
 John Nathaniel Atkinson, Esq., I.C.S.
 Sayid Husain Bilgrami.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Percy Comyn Lyon, I.C.S.
 Algernon Robert Sutherland, Esq.
 Michael Francis O'Dwyer, Esq., I.C.S.
 James Scorgie Meston, Esq., I.C.S.
 George Watson Shaw, Esq., I.C.S.
 William Arbuthnot Inglis, Esq.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Romeo Edward Younghusband, I.C.S.
 Brigadier-General Herbert Mullaly, C.B., R.E.
1909. Spencer Harcourt Butler, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 John Alexander Broun, Esq., I.C.S.

C. S. I.—*contd.*1909—*contd.*

- The Hon'ble William Thomson Morison, Esq., I.C.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Dunlop-Smith, I.A.
 Colonel Henry Finnis, R.E.
 Maharaj Bhairon Singh.
 Major-General Alfred William Lambert Bayly, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.
 Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways, Esq., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. William Lochiel Sapte Lovett Cameron, A.M.I.C.E.
 The Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh, Ahluwalia.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Edward Douglas MacLagan, I.C.S.
 Munshi Madho Lal.
 Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 John Stratheden Campbell, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert, I.A.
 Diwan Bahadur Rabgundai Raghunatha Rao.
 Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Esq., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukharji, M.A., D.L.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Major-General Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes, C.B., I.A.
 Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.
 Francis Capel Harrison, Esq., I.C.S.
 Hewling Luson, Esq., I.C.S.
 Major Percy Zachariah Cox, C.I.E.
1910. Commander Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith, Kt., R.N.
 Benjamin Robertson, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart, I.C.S.
 Brigadier-General William Riddell Birdwood, A.-D.-C., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A.
 Norman Goodford Cholmeley, Esq., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Robert Warrand Carlyle, C.I.E., I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Charles Pardey Lukis, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Francis Rice, I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Alexandar Gordon Cardew, I.C.S.
 Frederick William Duke, Esq., I.C.S.
 Havilland LeMesurier, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 Cecil Edward Francis Bunbury, Esq., I.C.S.

C. I. E.

1906. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
 Surgeon-General William Richard Browne, M.D., I.M.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Montague DePomeroy Webb.
 Major Fredrick Doveton Maxwell, I.A.
 Hugh William Orange, Esq.
 Major Charles Archer.
 Lionel Maling Wynch, Esq.
 Charles Raitt Cleveland, Esq., I.C.S.
 Arthur William Uglow Pope, Esq.
 Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, Esq., I.C.S.
 George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq., Ph. D.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur Watson, I.A.
 Major Alain Chartier deLotbiniere Joly deLotbiniere, R.E.
 Captain Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, D.S.O., I.A.
 Captain Aubrey John O'Brien.
 Hubert Cunningham Clogstoun, Esq.
 Thomas Robert John Ward, Esq.
 Shams-ul-Ulama Khan Bahadur Hoshangji Jamaspji Dastur.
 Sardar Bahadur Arjun Singh.
 Major Rollo Estouteville Grimston, I.A.
 Major Charles Ferguson Campbell, I.A.
 Major Harry Davis Watson, I.A.
 The Hon'ble Derek William George Keppel, G.M.G., M.V.O.

C. I. E.—*contd.*1906—*contd.*

Commander Sir Charles Leopold Cust, Bart., C.M.G., M.V.O., R.N.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant Malik Umar Haiyat Khan, Tiwana.
 Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain, M.B., I.M.S.
 James Houssemayne DuBoulay, Esq., I.C.S.
 James Douglas, Esq.
 Major William John Daniel Dundee, R.E.
 Brian Egerton, Esq.

- 1907.** The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
 The Hon'ble Pandit Sunder Lal, Rai Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, Diwan Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Edward Albert Gait, I.C.S.
 Robert George Kennedy, Esq.
 Colonel Arthur Hills Gleadowe-Newcomen, F.R.G.S., F.S.A., V.D.
 Edward Anthony Doran, Esq.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Pease.
 Major Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell, R.A.
 Major Arthur LeGrand Jacob, D.S.O., I.A.
 John Bolster, Esq.
 John Stratheden Campbell, Esq., I.C.S.
 Frederick Palmer, Esq.
 Nawab Bahram Khan.
 Srimant Anand Rao, Gaekwar.
 Thomas Henry Stillingfleet Biddulph, Esq.
 Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Roland Crooke-Lawless, M.D.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Maunsel MacLaughlin, V.D.
 George Claudius Beresford Stirling, Esq.
 Francis St. George Manners-Smith, Esq.
 Major David Melville Babington, R.A.
 Chinubhai Madhavlal.
 Samuel W. Digby, Esq.
- 1908.** The Hon'ble Palamaneri Sundaram Sivaswami Aiyar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Francis Guy Selby.
 Colonel William Riddell Birdwood, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.
 Saint-Hill Eurdley-Wilmot, Esq.
 William Herbert Dobbie, Esq.
 Alfred Hamilton Grant, Esq., I.C.S.
 Sao Mawng, K. S. M., Sawbwa of the Shan State of Yawng Hwe.
 Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan,
 Major John Norman Macleod, M.B., I.M.S.
 Henry Elworthy, Esq.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Alfred Gibbs Bourne, D.S.C., F.R.S., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Milford Ker.
 Rear-Admiral George Hayley Hewett, R.N.
 Evasio Hampden Radice, Esq., I.C.S.
 Ralph Buller Hughes-Buller, Esq., I. C. S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Binning, V.D.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Frederic Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.
 Major Francis Granville Beville.
 Michael Filose, Esq.
 Rai Sahib Diwan Daya Kishen Kaul.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Hill Godfrey.
 Major Denys Brooke Blakeway.
 Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan.
- 1909.** The Hon'ble Maung Bah-Too, K.S.M.
 Colonel Ernest William Stuart King Maconchy, D. S. O., I.A.
 William Maxwell, Esq., I.C.S.
 Archdale Earle, Esq., I.C.S.
 William Ellis Jardine, Esq., I.C.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Tasman Waddell Leslie, M.B., I.M.S.
 Thomas Corby Wilson Esq., I.C.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Horsford Bingley, I.A.

C. I. E.—*concl'd.*1909—*cont'd.*

- Frederick Loch Halliday, Esq., M.V.O.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thorp Jessop, V.D.
 Percy Wyndham, Esq., I.C.S.
 Hugh Spencer, Esq., I.C.S.
 Charles Ernest Low, Esq., I.C.S.
 William Arthur Dring, Esq.
 Major Keith David Erskine, I.A.
 Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden, Esq.
 William King-Wood, Esq.
 Major Richmond Trevor Crichton, I.A.
 Major Walter Hood Orr, I.M.S.
 Hkun Lai, K.S.M., Sawbwa of the Shan State of Laihka.
 Albert Claude Verrieres, Esq.
 Raja Ram Singh of Rampura.
 M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chariar Avergal.
 Maulvi Rahim Baksh.
 Rao Bahadur Sansar Chandar Sen, M.V.O.
 Munshi Aziz-ud-Din, M.V.O.
 Babu Nilambar Mukharji, M.A., B.L.
 Khan Bahadur Fakir Saiyid Kamr-ud-Din.
 Rajendra Nath Mukerji, Esq.
 Alfred Thomas Whittle, Esq.
 Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh.
 Henry Parsall Burt, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.
 Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell, Esq., I.C.S.
 John Newlands, Esq.
 Colonel James Henry Elias Beer, V.D.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Parkin, I.A.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, M.B., I.M.S.
 Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, Esq., I.C.S.
 Major Stuart George Knox.
 Captain Cecil Godfrey Rawling.
 Edgar Thurston, Esq., L.R.C. P., L.S.A., F.A.M.S., C.M.B.S.
 Diwan Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand Daga, Rai Bahadur.
 Rai Natthi Mal Bahadur.
 Rai Bahadur Buta Singh.
 Henry Alexander Kirk, Esq.
1910. James Bennett Brunyate, Esq. I.C.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Frederick James Wilson, M.I.C.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Wheeler, I.C.S.
 Reginald Edward Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S.
 Colonel Wilfrid Malleson, I.A.
 Henry Venn Cobb, Esq., I.C.S.
 Reginald Hugh Brereton, Esq., I.C.S.
 Rai Bahadur Nritya Gopal Basu.
 James Macdonald Law, Esq.
 William Lochiel Berkeley Souter, Esq.
 Prabhashanker Pattani, Esq.
 Joseph John Mullaly, Esq., M.I.C.E.
 William Didsbury Sheppard, Esq., I.C.S.
 Colonel Roderick Macrae, M.B., I.M.S.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Reginald Brooke, D.S.O.
 Oswald Vivian Bosanquet, Esq., I.C.S.
 Tanjore Madava Rao Ananda Rao, Esq.
 John Hubert Marshall, Esq.
 William Arthur Johns, Esq.
 Charles Michie Smith, Esq., B. Sc., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
 Dr. Marc Aurel Stein, M. A., Ph. D.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Grey, V.D.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

Her Excellency Lady Minto was granted the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on the 9th November 1909.

HONORARY RANK IN THE ARMY.

Honorary rank in His Majesty's Army was granted to the following Chiefs :—

Hon. Lieutenant-General—

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, June 1910.

Hon. Major-General—

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, January 1910.

Hon. Colonel, and Honorary Colonel of the 26th Cavalry—

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, June 1910.

Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel—

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, June 1909.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, June 1909.

Hon. Captain—

H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kishangarh.

H. H. the Nawab of Jaora.

H. H. the Raja of Rutlam.

} February 1908.

Hon. Lieutenant—

H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, November 1909.

SALUTES.

Salutes were conferred or increased in the following cases :—

November 1905.

The Agent to the Government of Bombay in Kathiawar, 13 guns.

The Assistants to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, 11 guns.

H. H. the Mir of Khairpur. Increase from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction.

H. H. the Maharaja of Datia. Increase from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction.

The Sawbwa of Yawnghe, Southern Shan States. Permanent salute of 9 guns.

King's Birthday, 1907.

H. H. the Nawab of Junagarh. Increase from 11 to 15 guns as a personal distinction.

1st January 1909.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar.

} Increase of 2 guns as a personal distinction.

King's Birthday, 1909.

The Chief of Mudhol. Personal salute of 9 guns.

H. H. the Nawab of Maler Kotla. Increase of 2 guns as a personal distinction.

1st January 1910.

H. H. the Dewan of Palanpur. Increase from 11 to 13 guns as a personal distinction.

The Dewan of Palanpur was also granted the hereditary title of Nawab.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the tenure of the principal appointments* under the Foreign Department during Lord Minto's term of office:—

Appointment.	Incumbent.	From	To
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT.			
Secretary	Sir L. Dane	18th November 1905..	28th January 1908.
	<i>Mr. S. H. Butler</i>	29th January 1908 ..	24th May 1908.
	Mr. S. H. Butler	25th May 1908 ..	2nd June 1910.
	<i>Mr. J. B. Wood</i>	3rd June 1910 ..	1st September 1910.
	Mr. S. H. Butler	2nd September 1910,	
Deputy Secretary (1) ..	Mr. E. H. S. Clarke	14th August 1905 ..	4th February 1906.
	<i>Mr. J. B. Wood</i>	5th February 1906 ..	7th October 1906.
	Mr. E. H. S. Clarke	8th October 1906 ..	31st March 1909.
	<i>Mr. L. W. Reynolds</i>	1st April 1909 ..	3rd October 1909.
	Mr. E. H. S. Clarke	4th October 1909.	
Deputy Secretary (2) ..	Mr. C. L. S. Russell	25th October 1904 ..	10th July 1906.
	Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs	11th July 1906 ..	8th October 1906.
	<i>Mr. J. B. Wood</i>	9th October 1906 ..	27th March 1907.
	Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs	28th March 1907 ..	17th January 1908.
	<i>Mr. R. E. Holland</i>	18th January 1908 ..	24th March 1908.
	Mr. J. B. Wood	25th March 1908 ..	3rd October 1909.
	<i>Mr. L. W. Reynolds</i>	4th October 1909 ..	3rd November 1909.
	Mr. J. B. Wood	4th November 1909..	2nd June 1910.
	<i>Mr. L. W. Reynolds</i>	3rd June 1910 ..	1st September 1910.
	Mr. J. B. Wood	2nd September 1910.	
PRINCIPAL POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.			
Resident at Hyderabad	Sir C. S. Bayley	1st March 1905 ..	14th March 1907.
	<i>Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer</i>	15th March 1907 ..	15th June 1907.
	Sir C. S. Bayley	16th June 1907 ..	13th May 1908.
	<i>Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer</i>	14th May 1908 ..	28th November 1908.
	Sir C. S. Bayley	29th November 1908..	13th April 1909.
	<i>Mr. E. B. Howell, in charge of current duties.</i>	14th April 1909 ..	23rd April 1909
	<i>Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer</i>	24th April 1909 ..	3rd December 1909.
	Sir C. S. Bayley	4th December 1909.	
Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.	Mr. E. G. Colvin	1st October 1905 ..	12th July 1906
	<i>Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert</i>	13th July 1906 ..	7th January 1907.
	Mr. E. G. Colvin	8th January 1907 ..	5th November 1908.
	<i>Lieut.-Col. A. F. Pinhey</i>	6th November 1908..	17th October 1909.
	Mr. E. G. Colvin.	18th October 1909.	
Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	Major H. Daly	19th February 1905 ..	15th September 1906.
	<i>Mr. H. V. Cobb</i>	16th September 1906..	26th October 1906.

* Officiating appointments, during other temporary appointment or leave of permanent incumbent. are shown in italics. The statement has been corrected up to the end of August 1910.

Appointment,	Incumbent,	From	To
Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.	Major H. Daly	27th October 1906 ..	13th September 1907.
	<i>Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert</i> ..	14th September 1907..	25th October 1907.
	Lieut.-Col. H. Daly ..	26th October 1907 ..	22nd April 1909.
	<i>Mr. H. V. Cobb</i>	23rd April 1909 ..	26th November 1909.
	Lieut.-Col. H. Daly ..	27th November 1909..	19th August 1910.
	<i>Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer</i> ..	20th August 1910.	
	<i>Mr. A. L. P. Tucker</i> ..	23rd January 1905 ..	1st April 1907.
	Sir A. H. McMahon ..	2nd April 1907 ..	2nd June 1909.
	<i>Lieut.-Col. C. Archer</i> ..	3rd June 1909 ..	5th September 1909.
	Sir A. H. McMahon ..	6th September 1909.	
Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.	Mr. S. M. Fraser	21st November 1905 ..	14th March 1907.
	<i>Mr. A. Williams</i>	15th March 1907 ..	24th November 1907.
	Mr. S. M. Fraser	25th November 1907..	25th August 1910.
	Lieut.-Col. H. Daly ..	26th August 1910.	
Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province,	Sir H. A. Deane	9th November 1901..	3rd June 1908.
	<i>Lieut.-Col. G. O. Roos-Keppel</i>	4th June 1908 ..	6th July 1908.
	Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel ..	7th July 1908 ..	15th November 1909.
	<i>Mr. W. R. H. Merk</i> ..	16th November 1909.	
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and Consul-General, Bushire,	<i>Major P. Z. Cox</i>	25th April 1904 ..	6th January 1909.
	Major P. Z. Cox	7th January 1909 ..	24th August 1909.
	<i>Major A. P. Trevor</i> ..	25th August 1909 ..	31st March 1910.
	Lieut.-Col. P. Z. Cox ..	1st April 1910.	
Agent of the Government of India and Consul General, Khorasan.	Major P. M. Sykes	15th May 1905 ..	16th May 1906.
	Major R. L. Kennion ..	17th May 1906 ..	9th December 1906.
	Major P. M. Sykes	10th December 1906 ..	5th April 1910.
	Major W. F. T. O' Connor ..	6th April 1910.	
Resident at Baroda ..	Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade ..	1st November 1902 ..	13th April 1906.
	<i>Major C. H. Pritchard</i> ..	14th April 1906 ..	9th December 1906.
	Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade ..	10th December 1906..	3rd September 1908.
	<i>Major R. S. Pottinger</i> ..	4th September 1908..	29th October 1908.
	Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade ..	30th October 1908 ..	18th February 1909.
	<i>Mr. O. V. Bosanquet</i> ..	19th February 1909.	
Resident in Kashmir ..	Lieut.-Col. T. C. Pears ..	21st March 1905 ..	26th June 1906.
	Sir F. Younghusband ..	27th June 1903 ..	23rd September 1908.
	<i>Mr. H. V. Cobb</i>	24th September 1908..	23rd December 1908.
	Sir F. Younghusband ..	24th December 1908 ..	13th December 1909.
	<i>Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay</i> ..	14th December 1909 ..	9th May 1910.
	Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay ..	10th May 1910.	
Resident in Nepal ..	Major J. Manners Smith ..	3rd April 1905 ..	31st March 1908.
	<i>Lieut.-Col. F. W. P. Macdonald</i>	1st April 1908 ..	31st March 1909.
	Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith	1st April 1909.	

APPENDIX III.

Correspondence between His Excellency Lord Minto and certain Ruling Chiefs regarding measures to be taken for the suppression of sedition, and extracts from speeches delivered during His Excellency's tour, in the autumn of 1909.

Originally published as "Selections from the records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. CCCCXLIII of 1910.

NOTE.— A separate letter was addressed to each of the Ruling Chiefs. The letter to His Highness the Nizam will indicate sufficiently the purport of the letters.

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

Correspondence between His Excellency Lord Minto and certain Ruling Chiefs regarding measures to be taken for the suppression of sedition, and extracts from speeches during His Excellency's recent tour.

*Letters from His Excellency Lord Minto * to certain Ruling Chiefs and the replies thereto received up to date.*

1. Letter to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, dated the 6th August 1909.
 2. Reply of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, dated the 15th October 1909.
 3. Reply of His Highness the Maharao of Kota, dated the 28th August 1909.
 4. Reply of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, dated the 4th September 1909.
 5. Reply of His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, dated the 6th September 1909.
 6. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha, dated the 23rd September 1909.
 7. Reply of His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch, dated the 28th September 1909.
 8. Reply of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, dated the 29th September 1909.
 9. Reply of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, dated the 30th September 1909.
 10. Reply of His Highness the Raja of Ratlam, dated the 6th October 1909.
 11. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh, dated the 17th October 1909.
 12. Reply of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar), dated the 19th October 1909.
 13. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, dated the 28th October 1909.
 14. Reply of His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, dated the 30th October 1909.
 15. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, dated the 2nd November 1909.
 16. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, dated the 3rd November 1909.
 17. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated the 11th November 1909.
 18. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, dated the 19th November 1909.
 19. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, dated the 3rd December 1909.
 20. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, dated the 29th December 1909.
 21. Reply of His Highness the Raja of Dhar, dated the 15th January 1910.
 22. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, dated the 6th February 1910.
 23. Reply of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, dated the — February 1910.
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24. Letter of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, dated the 12th September 1909, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

25. Letter of His Highness the Raja of Tehri, dated the 20th September 1909, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

* Separate letters were addressed to each of the Ruling Chiefs. The letter to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad will indicate sufficiently the purport of the letters.

Numbers 1 to 20 and 24 and 25 were published in a Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 22nd January, 1910, and numbers 21 to 23 in a Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 5th March, 1910.

(1)

Dated Simla, the 6th August 1909.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

To—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

After compliments.—Now that seditious people have endeavoured to spread their nefarious doctrines in several of the Native States of India, I feel that it is desirable to address Your Highness on the subject. As those doctrines are subversive of internal peace and good government, the matter is one in which the interests of the Government of India and of the Ruling Princes in India are identical, and Your Highness will, I am confident, agree with me that it is appropriate that we should exchange opinions on the subject with a view to mutual co-operation against a common danger. For although in Your Highness's dominions there is no serious cause for anxiety at present—a result mainly due to the action of Your Highness in dealing with seditious manifestations—I feel that the time has come when we may advantageously concert measures and prepare a policy to exclude effectually seditious agitation. It is very true that in such a matter to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

I wish to assure Your Highness that I do not contemplate or counsel the adoption of any general rules or general course of action. The circumstances of different States vary so greatly, the treaty relations which unite them to the Paramount Power are so diverse, that any general policy would create endless difficulties, even were a general policy desirable. Your Highness will probably agree with me that each State must work out its own policy with reference to local conditions. Should it be necessary to combine in some matters such as in circulating information, and the surveillance of individuals suspected of propagating sedition, I shall still be firmly of opinion that each State should deal with its own problems.

But my advice in regard to the policy to be adopted is likely to be sought, and I should greatly value a full and frank expression of Your Highness's opinion as to the measures which will be effectual in keeping out of Native States the insidious evil of sedition, and the manner in which I could assist towards this end. I feel confident that Your Highness, the old and valued ally of the British Government, will gladly help me with your wise and experienced advice.

(2)

Dated Purani Hawaili, Hyderabad (Deccan), the 15th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—The Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer presented to me personally on the 26th August 1909 Your Excellency's esteemed Kharita of the 6th idem regarding the endeavours made by seditious people to spread their nefarious doctrines in several of the Native States of India.

2. I quite agree with Your Excellency in thinking that these doctrines are subversive of internal peace and good government, and that the matter is one in which the interests of the Government of India and of the Indian Princes are identical. I am deeply sensible of the kind consideration with which you have taken me into your confidence and asked me to exchange opinions with Your Excellency with a view to mutual co-operation against a common danger. Once the forces of lawlessness and disorder are let loose there is no knowing where they will stop. It is true that compared with the enormous population of India the disaffected people are a very insignificant minority, but given the time and opportunity there exists the danger of this small minority spreading

its tentacles all over the country, and inoculating with its poisonous doctrines the classes and masses hitherto untouched by this seditious movement.

3. I thank Your Excellency for telling me that in my dominions there is no serious cause for anxiety at present, and that the result is mainly due to my action in dealing with seditious manifestations. I trust I may not be considered an optimist in indulging in the hope that, under God's blessing, there will probably be no cause for anxiety in the future also. My people as a rule are contented, peaceful and law-abiding, and I can say, with pardonable pride, that they are bound to me by ties of affection and loyalty. And as Your Excellency has been pleased to address me by my inherited title as the old and valued ally of the British Government, my people's loyalty to me means loyalty to the British Government also. I need hardly say that it has always been my endeavour to uphold and maintain the traditions of my house. From the very outset, my policy has been to trust my people and to show them that I trust them. I have abstained from causing them alarm by issuing manifestos warning them against sedition. But at the same time I have not been unmindful of the existing danger; and a very strict watch has been kept over local officials, more especially over those who are close to, and might be in sympathy with, the neighbouring seditious places in British India. Orders have been issued to the Police and District Magistrates not to allow any meetings to be held in which there was any likelihood of inflammatory speeches being made. Petty officials and other persons having a tendency to sympathise with the movement have from time to time been warned, and some of the former have been transferred, in order to break up any attempt to form a clique or combination for undesirable purposes. The head of the Educational Department has been specially directed to exercise strict supervision over teachers and students and to prevent their participation in any political demonstration whatever.

4. So far, any disaffected people coming from outside have not been able to gain a footing in my dominions. Judicious but summary action is taken under my orders in all such cases. Instances have occurred of disaffected individuals from British India arriving here, but my Police have ever kept a careful watch on them, and they have been promptly but quietly sent away from my territory. In matters of this kind, so far as my own dominions are concerned, I implicitly believe in working quietly but with promptitude and firmness. Believing, as I do, in the policy of deportation of undesirable individuals from my dominions, I need hardly say that I am in full sympathy with the Regulation of 1818 which I consider most efficacious in dealing with persons known to be given to sedition.

5. I am at one with Your Excellency in believing that no general rules or general course of action could be laid down as regards the Native States of India. The circumstances of different States are so diversified that one general policy for them all would not certainly be desirable. I am also in thorough agreement with your views that each State should work out its own policy with reference to local conditions. But it is necessary that there should be perfect co-operation in such matters as circulating information and surveillance of individuals suspected of propagating sedition. For this purpose I would ask Your Excellency to allow your Criminal Investigation Department to correspond directly and freely on all such subjects with my Inspector-General of the District Police who may be trusted to exercise discretion and judgment in such matters. It is obvious that unless this procedure is adopted, delays are likely to occur in obtaining information as regards the arrival or departure of suspected individuals. In the same manner I will issue orders to my Police to correspond freely in such matters with the Police in British India.

6. Your Excellency has been so kind as to ask my advice in regard to measures which may prove effectual in keeping out of Native States the insidious evil of sedition, and the manner in which Your Excellency should assist towards this end. My knowledge of the conditions obtaining in different Native States in India is very limited, but if I may venture to express an opinion it would be that Your Excellency should as often as possible write to some principal Ruling Princes and consult with them as regards all important matters touching the welfare of not only the Native States but also the Indian Empire as

a whole. I look upon the Native States in India as the pillars of the Empire, and I feel sure that the Ruling Princes will prove worthy of the confidence and trust that may be reposed in them. Indeed it cannot be otherwise; because as Your Excellency rightly observes in your Kharita, the interests of the Government of India and of the Ruling Princes in India are in this respect quite identical.

7. There are, however, two or three suggestions that I would make for Your Excellency's consideration :—

- (1) The Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments and Indian Durbars should as often as possible issue Press Communiqués for the purpose of officially contradicting or correcting false allegations or exaggerated reports, and call upon the newspapers that publish such things to print formal contradiction or correction as directed. It is no longer safe or desirable to treat with silent contempt any perverse statement which is publicly made; because the spread of education, on the one hand, has created a general interest in the news of the country, and a section of the Press, on the other hand, deliberately disseminates news calculated to promote enmity between Europeans and Indians, or to excite hatred of Government and its officers in the ignorant and credulous minds. Official warnings to editors, publishers, proprietors and printers of the offending papers would also have a salutary effect and would probably often save the necessity of public prosecutions which may possibly do more harm than good.
- (2) The Native States should prohibit all clubs, libraries and other institutions from subscribing to any papers or journals believed to be instrumental in spreading sedition, and officials subscribing to or taking in such literature should be told that they would be looked upon with disfavour. I have myself taken the initiative in this matter and have issued orders to that effect.
- (3) I am also inclined to think that itinerant agitators (often disguised as Sanyasis) are not watched as thoroughly as they should be. Such persons should be followed from province to province and regularly handed over for surveillance.

8. The experience that I have acquired within the last 25 years in ruling my State, encourages me to venture upon a few observations which I trust will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered. I have already said that my subjects are as a rule contented, peaceful and law-abiding. For this blessing I have to thank my ancestors. They were singularly free from all religious and racial prejudices. Their wisdom and foresight induced them to employ Hindus and Muhammadans, Europeans and Parsis alike in carrying on the administration, and they reposed entire confidence in their officers, whatever religion, race, sect or creed they belonged to. Hence it followed that in the early part of the last century Raja Chundoo Lal was Minister of Hyderabad for over a quarter of a century. The two Dattardars (Record-keepers of the State) were Hindus whose descendants still enjoy the jagirs, offices and honours conferred by my predecessors. Inheriting as I did the policy of my forebears, I endeavoured to follow in their footsteps. My present Minister, the highest official in the State, is, as Your Excellency is aware, a Hindu. One of my four Moin-ul-Mahams is Mr. Casson Walker, whose services have been lent to me by the Government of India. The Secretary to my Government in the Revenue Department is Mr. Dunlop, who has retired from the British service, and Mr. Hankin, who is a Government of India official, is the Inspector-General of my District Police. Although I am a strict Sunni myself, some of my Muhammadan noblemen and high officers of the State are Shias. Arabs and other Muhammadan races number among my State officials. Hindus of all sects, creeds, and denominations serve in my State and many hold high positions. The Revenue administration of one-half of my State is at present entrusted to two Parsis who are Subadars (Commissioners of Divisions). It is in a great measure to this policy that I attribute

the contentment and well-being of my dominions. Your Excellency will, therefore, quite understand how gratified I was to learn of the wise, generous, and liberal policy pursued by Your Excellency and the Secretary of State for India in giving effect to the principles announced in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and solemnly reaffirmed in the King-Emperor's gracious message to the Princes and Peoples of India in 1908, by appointing an Indian as a member of Your Executive Council and two Indians as members of the Council of the Secretary of State. This liberal policy as also the enlargement of the Legislative Councils will, I earnestly trust, serve to allay the present unrest and to remove altogether the seditious movement which is happily confined to a very small minority.

9. I am a great believer in conciliation and repression going hand in hand to cope with the present condition of India, which is but transitory. While sedition should be localised and rooted out sternly and even mercilessly, deep sympathy and unreserved reliance should manifest themselves in all dealings with loyal subjects without distinction of creed, caste or colour. I am exceedingly glad that this view has commended itself to Your Excellency and I feel sure that the Indian Empire has now entered on a new and brighter era of peace and prosperity under the benign reign of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

(3)

Dated Kota, the 28th August 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharao of Kota,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August intimating that in Your Excellency's opinion the time had come when concerted action should be taken between the Government of India and the Ruling Princes against all persons endeavouring to spread seditious doctrines and to incite feelings of hostility among the people against the constituted forms of Government.

So far as my State is concerned I am happy to be able to inform Your Excellency, with the utmost confidence, that the baleful disease of sedition is absolutely unknown and, so far, no members of the party of sedition, either openly or disguisedly, have attempted to preach their noxious doctrines among my people. They probably were all aware that any such attempts would not be tolerated for a moment, and that, if made, the persons concerned would be immediately turned out of the State.

Knowing that my people were engrossed in their own agricultural pursuits, that only an infinitesimal minority ever read a newspaper and that the knowledge that in certain remote parts of India a disloyal faction had endeavoured to foster ill-feeling to the British Government and had even perpetrated murderous and violent acts was confined to a few of the higher and official classes, I, at first, did not consider it desirable to excite the childlike curiosity of my people to know what it was all about, and thus draw their attention to the fact that such feelings did unfortunately exist and that unlawful acts of sedition had occurred in India, by promulgating throughout the State special orders dealing with sedition and with explosive substances. Moreover, the promulgation of such orders was not really necessary seeing that, although justice is administered on the lines of the British Codes, personal rule in the Kota State has not been entirely abandoned for rule by legislation and the Kota Courts would have no hesitation in trying a person for an offence not specially or very definitely defined in the Penal Code if directed to do so by the Durbar.

But although the issue of such orders was quite unnecessary so far as the Kota State was concerned, yet cases of attempts to preach sedition against the British Government having been discovered in other Native States, I thought it desirable to show the sedition-mongers in other parts of India that

the Kota Durbar were ready to do all they could, however slight their power might be, to assist the British Government, a Government to whom the State was bound by feelings of the deepest loyalty, devotion and gratitude, to stamp out sedition. Such action seemed likely to deter sedition-mongers from attempting to visit the State for the furtherance of their detestable ideas.

I accordingly issued orders on the 26th July 1909, which, I hope, will effectually prevent any attempts in future in my State either to make seditious utterances or to commit acts of violence by explosive substances.

Copies of my orders have, I understand, been forwarded to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and have perhaps by now been submitted for Your Excellency's information. I trust that Your Excellency may be pleased to approve of them.

Special orders for the prevention and punishment of persons attempting to incite sedition or to commit acts of violence by means of explosive substances on the lines of the British Acts having thus been promulgated, there only remains for me to reply to Your Excellency's suggestion regarding the advantage to be obtained by co-operation in certain matters such as in circulating information and watching suspicious characters.

I venture to state that I am entirely in favour of the adoption of Your Excellency's suggestion which, if followed, should be of much practical value.

I am happy to be able to inform Your Excellency that in this respect also, I have been so fortunate as to have been able to anticipate Your Excellency's kind advice. The preventive measures already taken should, I think, be sufficient to prevent sedition-mongers establishing any footing in my State, and I would only add that the task of watching suspicious characters will be greatly facilitated if information, when available, of the probable visit of such persons to my State can be communicated by the British authorities.

In conclusion, I beg to assure Your Excellency that, if any further action in this matter on my part is desired, I will be only too happy to do my utmost to carry into effect the wishes which Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to communicate to me.

(4)

Dated the 4th September 1909.

From—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have to thank Your Excellency for your Kharita of the 6th August in which Your Excellency has asked my advice as to the best way of keeping sedition out of Native States.

I quite agree with Your Excellency in thinking that the seditionists are working not only against the British Administration, but also against the established order of Government and society. It is apparent that we are all in the same boat, and those, therefore, who are working against the established order of Government are working against us.

The various Native States of India are so different to each other in the characteristics of their peoples and other circumstances of equal importance, that it is only the individual rulers of these States who can gauge these matters accurately in so far as their respective peoples are concerned. With due consideration to these circumstances, every Ruling Chief must, I suppose, have, on the lines of the steps taken in this connection by Your Excellency's Government, already thought out the best means for keeping or rooting sedition out of his State. In respect of all this important matter, I can, generally speaking, think of the following measures :—

I. The seditious newspapers to be suppressed and their career of mischief brought to a summary end.

II. Every Ruling Chief to establish, or if need be, to increase, the strength of Secret Police within his territory.

III. All Ruling Chiefs to co-operate with each other in the matter of supplying information and watching bad characters. The Indian Government to be kept informed through the Political Department.

IV. Supervision of teachers in the schools. A little education in etiquette and some religious instruction to be introduced into the curriculums everywhere, so that proper foundation be laid of that loyalty and obedience without which education is not worthy of its name.

V. Exemplary punishments to be meted out to seditionists whenever caught working to attain their nefarious ends.

As far as my own State is concerned, I have every hope that the steps that have already been taken will be fruitful of good results and that my people will, God willing, remain as free from all contamination as they did during the troubled days of 1857.

(5)

Dated Camp Nainwah, the 6th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I am in receipt of Your Excellency's very kind Kharita, dated the 6th August, from Simla, on the subject of the suppression of seditious movements in the Native States, and beg to thank Your Excellency very much for your kindness in asking my advice on so important a subject.

As remarked, the matter is really one in which the interests of the Paramount Power and the Ruling Chiefs are identical; and I beg to assure Your Excellency that I am always ready to co-operate with and serve the British Government, as far as lies in my power, in any matter that concerns the welfare of the empire.

The peace and benefits which India and the Ruling Princes have enjoyed under the kind ægis of the benign and merciful British Government are well known; and it is therefore our bounden duty to see that nothing should happen within our territories that may be prejudicial to the peaceful administration of the empire.

I have already issued a notification throughout my State warning all my subjects and officials against the spread of sedition and disloyalty to the established Government and imposing upon them the duty of arresting any dangerous or suspected persons whenever found in the State. Through Your Excellency's kindness no dangerous persons seem to have visited my State as yet, but if any venture to do so in the future they will be promptly arrested and deterrent punishment awarded them, and information thereof will be submitted to the Political Officer for communication to Your Excellency.

From the copy of the notification which I beg to enclose herewith for Your Excellency's kind perusal, Your Excellency will, I hope, note that it has been printed in the Bundi dialect so that everybody might be able to understand it and act accordingly. A reward has been promised to all who help in this desirable object.

(6)

Dated the 23rd September 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I thankfully beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind and welcome letter of the 6th August 1909. Really I am

very much obliged to Your Excellency for kindly inviting my opinion on an important subject which greatly concerns the Indian Government.

It is evident from some cases of sedition occurred in certain Native States that the seditious party is endeavouring to get a footing in the Native States.

As far as I can think I am perfectly sure that no Native Chief in India will ever like this disloyal movement getting into his State.

The loyalty and the devotion of the Indian Chiefs for the benign British Government are well known to Your Excellency. Moreover as well stated in Your Excellency's letter, I quite agree with Your Excellency that sedition and anarchism are injurious not only to the Indian Government but also to all administrations and the established order of society, the prevention of which is beneficial both to the Paramount Power and the Indian Chiefs alike and therefore I am perfectly sure that no Chief will ever sympathise with such agitators and will spare no means to prevent such agitation and punish the agitators.

I am heartily thankful to Your Excellency for the assurance Your Excellency has given in the letter about the non-interference policy of the Government in the internal affairs of the Native States.

I beg to inform Your Excellency that my State is quite free from this sedition and anarchism. My subjects have no such disloyal feelings up till now, and I pray that the Almighty will always be pleased to preserve their such feelings. However as a precautionary measure I have addressed a message in vernacular to my subjects for general information and warning, asking them to act up to my orders, to continue such loyal feelings towards His Majesty's Imperial Government, the translation of which I annex herewith for Your Excellency's kind perusal.

Over and above this I have instructed my officers to be always on the watch for any suspicious character and to have a very keen eye over his movements, arrival, departure, &c., and to inform the neighbouring district officers when necessary without any delay, and I hope the neighbouring district officers will adopt the same measure. As far as I know I think I have adopted such a policy that sedition is not probable in my State, and it is not likely that any suspicious character if imported from outside may escape detection and punishment.

I am doubtful how far my humble opinion will meet with Your Excellency's approval; however, I beg to say that if Your Excellency sees no objection to such a course I would like to convene a meeting of my brother Chiefs of Bundelkhand, at a convenient place to all, and will put before them my suggestions regarding the prevention of sedition, and after discussing the necessary points with them on the important subject of inter-statal co-operation I shall then be in a position to inform Your Excellency of the final result of our meeting, and I hope this will produce better results. I need hardly inform Your Excellency that my house has ever remained loyal to the British Government. The services rendered by my ancestors in the trying time of the Mutiny of 1857 are well known to Your Excellency. As for myself I respectfully beg to inform you that I was not wanting in those feelings of loyalty to the British Crown, and as a proof of this my services are well known to Your Excellency when in 1893 dakaiti was raging in Lalitpur and Gwalior territories and was spreading in the whole of Bundelkhand. On this and on all former occasions my loyalty has been amply appreciated and rewarded by the benign British Government from time to time. Let me assure Your Excellency that I always pray for the peace and prosperity of the benign British rule under whose fostering care the whole of India enjoys every blessed happiness of justice, order and tranquillity.

In conclusion, let me express my hearty thanks for the keen interest Your Excellency always takes in the welfare of Indian Chiefs generally and my State and myself particularly.

Dated Dewas, the 28th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—It is with extreme pleasure and with intense feelings of thankfulness that I acknowledge Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August 1909, regarding the suppression of sedition which is of equal importance both to the Paramount British Government and the Ruling Princes. I am in absolute agreement with Your Excellency's view that the time has arrived when we may be well prepared to work hand in hand with each other in circulating information and watching suspicious characters connected with sedition. Of course, Your Excellency has been pleased to state in your Kharita that there is no contemplation of formulating general rules or general course of action which may involve interference in the internal government of the Native States. I for one fully realise Your Excellency's sincere feelings in this matter and assure Your Excellency that not for a moment did I doubt otherwise. Further I am deeply indebted to Your Excellency for offering assistance to Native States generally, and to my State in particular, in case of need. Here I need hardly write that my State and myself are always ready at the service, whenever required, of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and his Empire.

2. There can be no question, as Your Excellency expressed in your Kharita, that the party of sedition is endeavouring to extend its dark and malicious operations even in Native States. It is a well-known fact that the endeavours of the seditious party are directed not only against the Paramount British Government, but against all constituted forms of government in India, through an absolutely misunderstood sense of "Patriotism" and through an attachment to the popular idea of "Government by people," when every level-headed Indian must admit that India generally has not in any way shown its fitness for a popular Government. Personally, if I were to say a few words on this subject, I should declare that it is historically proved and even well realised by all sound-minded people that India cannot really attain to the standard of popular Government as understood in the West. Reasons for this are manifold, and I feel I may be digressing from the main point contained in Your Excellency's Kharita if I were to write those reasons here in full.

3. I consider it a great privilege to have been asked by Your Excellency to offer my suggestions for suppressing the seditious movement. Now I proceed to make the following few suggestions, which may, I hope, be of some use in dealing with sedition throughout British India and Native States, if they recommend themselves to Your Excellency :—

(1) *Education*—It is a well-known fact that the germs of the present unrest in India were laid in that benefactor of human race, *viz.*, education. It sounds strange, but there it exists. It is not that education itself is injurious, but much depends on the principles underlying an educational movement. In my opinion, the higher education, temporarily at least, may be made so dear as to prevent every ordinary man who generally has not got the instinct for taking the best advantage of education, and the whole system of education, from primary to higher, may well be combined, as far as practicable, with moral education. Personally, I am all for increasing educational institutions for the use of the public; but I feel that above primary education, which, I must say, ought to be as free as possible and within the reach of almost every person, it is certainly now-a-days a point for discussion as to whether higher education may not be made dear. I realise the difficulties of this question and would suggest that at least the principles of moral education may be more widely attended to in the educational line and that every head of an educational institution may be strictly directed to prevent boys and girls from reading or obtaining seditious writings or mixing with seditious gangs or meetings. Of course, a teacher cannot be responsible for a student after his school-hours; but it may be circulated to all the parents of the boys and girls, who wish to enter their children in schools or colleges, that they will

have to sign a bond for their good and clean conduct in respect of seditious movements, before they are admitted, and thus put the responsibility on the parents as well. Further, all private educational institutions may be obliged to conform to the above-mentioned principles.

(2) *Press*.—Really speaking, a good many of the present newspapers in India deserve to be totally stopped. But there is one point which may be taken fully into consideration. It is this. If the Government stops newspapers totally, there is always a likelihood of more secret societies being formed to exchange views on malicious and dishonourable topics. Hence, the question arises whether it is better to allow views on the movement to be given a free or controlled vent to them and thus get an idea of the movement, or to suppress the publicity of the views totally and thus give a chance to further secret societies. At the same time, Indian papers have reached a stage when they cannot be allowed to be published without more control, because they have been the cause of greatest harm. Hence, I suggest that both in British India and in Native States, the respective local Governments may appoint a committee or a person or an officer to review all the writings of the Press, excepting those pertaining to commerce, medicine, health and general advertisements, and those writings that are to be published under the orders of the Paramount British Government or under the orders of the Durbars of the Native States, before they are published, and thus prevent the minds of the people from being corrupted for nothing. Further, any violation of laws framed for directing the Press, may be severely and unfailingly checked. These remarks may also apply equally well to all kinds of publications and writings, such as pamphlets and books.

(3) *Summary trials and political punishments*.—It is, in my opinion, very necessary that seditious offences being political offences, they may be disposed of in a summary method and much publicity to the proceedings may be stopped, because this for nothing creates misunderstandings and gives room for unnecessary criticism. This may be extended practically throughout British India by the Paramount Government of India and by the Ruling Princes of all the Native States throughout their territories. In this connection, it must be stated that, whenever possible and advisable, the Political Law, on the lines of Act III of 1818, may be enforced in more instances and offenders may either be deported to other places from their own native places or kept in local jails till further orders, when it is thought proper to release them. I lay great stress on these two points and feel confident that, though they may appear arbitrary to some to start with, yet these methods of dealing with political offenders in India are quite suited to the country and the peoples and may prove of immense help to the British Government and to the Native States in the end.

(4) *Sadhus and Fakirs and others of the kind*.—Under the guise of religious mendicants, it is quite probable that many Sadhus and Fakirs and others of the kind move about preaching or communicating seditious views. Such people may be strictly watched, and every person, who suspects any of these religious mendicants in any way connected with sedition, may be made compulsory by law to report the matter under penalty. Further, if such mendicants live or assemble in private houses temporarily or permanently, the owner of the house may be made by law responsible. The same remarks may apply to religious Samajes or bodies.

4. The above-stated are the few suggestions of mine for suppressing sedition in British India and for the Native Princes to do the same in their territories, which, I hope, may recommend themselves to Your Excellency. And I trust Your Excellency will excuse me if there is delay in replying to Your Excellency's Kharita, but I can assure Your Excellency that the delay is due to the weightiness of the subject.

5. In conclusion, I need hardly assure Your Excellency of my readiness to do my utmost to put down sedition within the limits of my territory and whenever necessary to be of help to the Paramount Government outside the State, because I fully realise that the interests of the Paramount British Government and my State are quite identical in this matter, and further

it is, I consider, my duty to be, as I have said above, ready at the service of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and to put a stop to anything improperly said, written or done against His Imperial Majesty's Government.

(8)

Dated Tonk, the 29th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Nawab of Tonk,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind Kharita, dated the 6th August 1909, received through the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and beg to express my heartfelt thanks that I have been called on to express an opinion on a matter which is of equal concern both to the Imperial Government and to the Native States. I greatly regret that there should exist such persons who have adopted or may adopt an attitude of sedition and insubordination against the British Government. They seem to have forgotten the innumerable obligations which they owe to the British Government—a Government whose sole care is to provide for the prosperity and welfare of the people of India; who has taught them civilisation, opened paths of progress for them and who preserves peace and order. Surely it is the greatest ingratitude to adopt a hostile attitude against such Government.

It is not secret from Your Excellency or the Imperial Government that I am a loyal and staunch friend of the British Government and wish to assure Your Excellency that I shall never deviate from this path and will ever remain a loyal supporter of the British Government. The ties that connect this State with the Imperial Government are stronger than those of other States, inasmuch as this State was granted by the British Government itself. I thus naturally look upon the extermination of the enemies of the British Government as my bounden duty, and it was with a view to prevent the propagation of sedition that six months ago I passed an Act, and as necessity may arise from time to time necessary additions will be made therein prohibiting my people from any connection or correspondence with those who have made it their profession to preach sedition against the British Government and directing them not to cherish or entertain any ideas antagonistic to the constituted form of Government, otherwise they will suffer severe penalties.

I concur with Your Excellency's proposal that the British Government and the Native States should inform each other of the arrival and movements of any seditious persons, and I assure Your Excellency that this principle shall be rigidly followed in my State.

(9)

Dated Jaora, the 30th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Nawab of Jaora,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August 1909.

I myself had, some months ago, conceived the idea expressed in the first part of Your Excellency's letter about sedition, and dreading lest its progress should reach the limits of my State, I had taken such steps as I could to guard against the contending evil and influence.

I might add, for Your Excellency's information, that on the 30th October 1908 the Jaora Durbar communicated to the Political Agent in Malwa that 'the Jaora State does not contain either the admirers of Shivaji or the followers

of Tilak and is therefore entirely free from any sedition or mischievous agitation. The ruler and his subjects are as ever united and strong in their loyalty and allegiance to the Crown * * * if there happens to be any (seditious case) in future, the Durbar would lose no time in dealing strongly with the offender and in bringing the matter to your notice."

I am very glad to say that what I declared ten months ago, holds true down to this day, and I confidently trust that the State shall as hitherto remain free from the taint for ever.

I beg to assure Your Excellency that any measures other than those described above which Your Excellency's Government may suggest or prescribe shall be most willingly acted upon by the Durbar.

I might also draw Your Excellency's attention to the Press. I admit that the Press has much to do in elevating mankind, but I also think that, without restriction or control, the Press is as just apt to err on the wrong side as to mark the right path on the other. I might go further and say that it is the Press or certain papers solely that have been the cause of widening the gulf between the rulers and the ruled, and that they are mainly responsible for the present situation. They have been the instruments of disseminating seditious ideas and thoughts among the public. Masses of the Indian population of any sect or creed are loyal to the core of their heart to the British Government. It is therefore necessary that the Press should not be allowed to play too freely with the ignorant public and excite religious feelings and susceptibilities of one community against the other. Consequently some measures are imperative to effect a closer scrutiny and control over the Press.

My next point is education. Religious education is the key-note to the formation of character. This important branch has to be neglected in schools, because owing to diverse creeds and nationalities, the Government cannot undertake to impart religious instruction and the people themselves do not seem to realise that ideal, as their sole anxiety is to give them English education as soon as their children are fit to receive it. With religious education there is also a subservience of indigenous language or mother tongue, which keeps back the educated youths from imbibing properly the noble traditions of their ancient lineage and family. They join the school early where they spend only a few hours a day and the rest with bad associates at home. If residential institution were established with every school, it will have a beneficial effect on the moulding of the character of the boys. As for the required funds, the Government cannot, of course, take the whole burden upon its shoulders and the people must come forward to help themselves.

The desirable results may also be secured in some measure by the selection of good teachers, men who are endowed with noble ideas, matured counsel and judgment and free from any of the dangers of a little knowledge. It matters little to what religion these may profess to belong, since the analysis of all religions in the world shows in its composition the elements of the same code of morals and virtue. The pupils may safely be put in charge of such good and able hands not during school hours only, but for the whole period of their educational life.

Another cause which has assisted in bringing on the present state of affairs is the treatment of seditionists according to law. Undoubtedly the British Government cannot but deal with such cases according to law, but what I mean is that the rigour of the law in particular matters calculated to endanger the Sovereign's prestige should be severe and quick. Regular trials like those that have recently been held in Bengal do, in my humble opinion, more harm than good, as the longer the proceedings are protracted, the greater are the chances for craftiness to do its work.

I feel under deep obligation to Your Excellency for your so kindly offering assistance to my State, and I beg to say that whenever I and my State stand in need of help, I shall most certainly approach Government.

(10)

Dated Ratlam, the 6th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Raja of Ratlam,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—In acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita regarding measures to be adopted against the party of sedition which has been found endeavouring to establish branches in certain Native States, I would, in the first place, express my feeling of gratitude and pride that a statesman like Your Excellency should consider me worthy of being the recipient of your confidence and take counsel with me in this matter, which is indeed of grave importance both to the Supreme Government and to the Native Princes.

2. In the second place, I am delighted to be able to observe that within the limits of my State no seditious or revolutionary movement exists. On the contrary, all my subjects and officials love the British Government as much as they love me; and should any evil-minded persons enter this State clandestinely to sow seeds of disaffection towards the British Government, they will, I confidently prophesy, meet with scant success, and on being detected will certainly fare very badly indeed.

3. The blessing of peace under the enlightened and benign British Government, which blessing was unknown in olden times, is threatened by this baneful movement; and it is the duty of every Native Prince to readily combine with the Paramount Power to eradicate the rank growth of seditious and revolutionary spirit observable in a few ungrateful persons belonging to two or three communities, who have profited the most by the educational facilities graciously offered by the civilised British rule.

4. To be able to thwart the machinations of the party of sedition, we must have a clear notion of their *modus operandi*. The society seems to have been divided into four departments, *viz.*—(1) the mechanical, (2) educational, (3) the journalistic, and (4) the spiritual.

5. We have therefore to deal with (1) the actual murderers who are the maddened school-boys or collegians; (2) the imparters of national education, who literally as well as metaphorically teach the young idea how to shoot; (3) the ultra-patriotic journalists who always criticise Government policy adversely and try to make people believe that there is legalised and systematic loot in the present *régime*; and (4) missionaries or religious workers who are by no means as innocent as lambs and work on the religious sentiments of the villagers and the ignorant, whose number is legion.

6. Now, the Penal Code, the Explosive Substances Act and other Acts passed from time to time for maintaining law and order will look after the first department effectually. It is, however, necessary to advise that the Government will lose no time in framing new laws whenever the existing legislation will be found inadequate to cope with any emergency.

7. It has been observed in a majority of cases that it is among the student population that the agitation has mostly found a home. The conspirators have found that their older countrymen are not amenable to their preachings which are apparently shortsighted and of a disastrous character and have therefore worked on the highly impressionable youthful minds. The University reform scheme will deal with this department. The selection of teachers, especially of heads of schools and colleges, should be carefully made, or the young mind will be allowed to be poisoned till the disease will become chronic and incurable.

8. The Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act deals with the journals which are too patriotic. But legal technicalities which are growing more and more complex every day afford so many loop-holes through which the offenders often escape when prosecuted. This therefore necessitates the organisation of a press censorship in this country. Under the present circumstances, the courts of justice on the publication of seditious matter in a paper can rule whether it should not cease to exist; but, as pointed out above, the court's decision is hampered by legal technicalities of an intricate nature. The formation

of a committee of press censors should act as a wholesome control on cheap and nasty journals. So much for the third department.

9. But the last department of the society of sedition, *viz.*, the spiritual, has not been hitherto paid any attention to.

10. That Hindus and for the matter of that all oriental peoples are swayed more by religion than by anything else is quite patent to the party of sedition as it is to the Government themselves. The latter have hitherto adopted, and rightly adopted, the policy of allowing the different communities perfect freedom in the matter of their religious beliefs. So much so that even public nuisances have been tolerated if committed by any section in the name of religion. As an example in point, the feeling of tenderness to animal life, even vermin life, shown by Jains and some Hindus has been respected by Government to such an extent that they refrain from enforcing the destruction of rats recommended by eminent medical authorities as a preventive measure against plague. Perhaps so far the Government have been acting wisely; but when it is noticed that seditionists are seeking to connect their anarchical movement with religion, and the political Sadhu is abroad, it is high time to change the policy of non-interference in so-called religious affairs.

11. In the name of religion the Thugs murdered innocent people, but Government was not deterred from exterminating thuggism from their anxiety not to interfere with so-called religious beliefs. Sati also has been abolished, though it had been practised under the sanction of religious books.

12. The new religion which is being now preached by so-called religious associations under the pretence of reviving old religions is nothing but the cult of the swadeshi, the adoration of the motherland, self-respect, worship of heroes like Shivaji, and the doctrine of India for the Indians only.

13. It pains me to write as above; but already religion has played a prominent part in this matter, for religious books were found in almost every search made for weapons and bombs. The rôle of the priest or the Sadhu is most convenient, and rulers have bowed and do bow to religious preachers. These people generally distort the real import of religious precepts and thereby vitiate the public mind. The founders are sly enough to flatter the Government by an occasional address breathing loyalty and friendship; but it is essential to check this sudden growth of piety and religious propaganda.

14. These are my views of the present state of affairs. I have expressed them freely.

15. To recapitulate, then, we must watch suspicious characters and not allow them to enter our States and combine in circulating information about the movements of such people. We must exercise due care in the selection of at least the heads of the educational institutions, schools and colleges. In the absence of censorship the Native States must prohibit the circulation in their territories of the papers whose one object is to decry everything British. We must view with suspicion any sudden growth of religious activity, and we must set a good example by publicly expressing our horror of seditious and anarchical movements; and this is the duty we owe to the British Government who have secured to us our possession of the States we rule over.

(11)

Dated the 17th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangarh,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I write to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita, dated Simla, the 6th August 1909, which was delivered to me by the Resident, Colonel Showers, on the 24th ultimo. The subject is not quite new to me, as I have been watching during the last two years, with great concern, the trend of events in British India. The campaign of vilification and calumny directed ungratefully against the Paramount Power and its officers, whose sole

object is India's peace and prosperity, has been for a long time prosecuted by professional libellers whose wicked industry has been aided by the intrigues of a few disappointed and over-ambitious young men. The evil has spread; it has infected certain Native States; and recent events of violence and lawlessness such as have shocked humanity, go to show that the party of sedition has not yet slackened its efforts, much less abandoned them. The Ruling Princes of India, even more than the Paramount Power, are interested in stamping out the evil; and no one is better supplied with weapons than they to scatter and defeat the forces of anarchy should they make appearance within their dominions.

I feel quite flattered in being asked to co-operate with the Paramount Power in fighting a common enemy; and I take this occasion to assure Your Excellency that no sacrifice will be deemed by me too great to make in the interests of the Government, whose protection and friendship my State has uninterruptedly enjoyed for nearly a century.

As regards the present position of affairs in my State, I fully believe that it is absolutely free so far from the taint of sedition, such as I have described above; and that the propagators of anarchical doctrines have never thought it safe to direct their mischievous activities in any part of my territory. I do not apprehend that any of my subjects will ever be tempted into the criminal folly of entertaining feelings of disaffection and ill-will against the British Government; but what I do fear is that the malignant insanity which has affected certain sections of the community in British India will, if not checked at its source, continue to spread through the land, and some of my peaceful subjects may unwittingly be involved in the mischief. It is also probable that evil-minded persons finding their actions watched in British India may take advantage of our less efficient police systems, and make use of our territory as centres from which to carry on their campaign against the Government. I need not say I shall do all in my power to prevent this happening; but at the same time if I may say so, it is at an earlier stage that the mischief should be checked, *viz.*, before it has had time to spread beyond British India.

I am aware that much of the anarchical propaganda is diffused under the seductive name of religion; and hence in a great measure the difficulty of detecting crime of this kind. I entirely concur with Your Excellency that rather than wait for the advent of the evil, it would be wise to concert measures in time for its prevention. I have directed my Council to include in the schedule of offences all acts and omissions which have been made penal in British India under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907: offences of this nature will be considered equally penal whether committed or intended to be committed in Kishangarh or British India. The procedure which I propose adopting with respect to such seditious cases that may come to light is that all trials will be held in a summary way, by the Court in my State that can pass the highest sentences; and that all sentences passed will be final, subject only to my confirmation. I cannot but think that long drawn-out trials in such cases are an encouragement to, rather than a deterrent against, the continuance of these offences. I will further order that it will be obligatory upon every subject of mine to give forthwith to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer information of the commission or intention to commit any of the offences alluded to above, whether in Kishangarh territory or British India. Any one withholding information will be seriously dealt with; so also any one harbouring or screening an offender of this class, whether he be my subject or not.

To make my views universally known, I also propose issuing a proclamation on the occasion of the Dasehra, when all my nobles and high officials will be assembled. I will then emphatically proclaim my utmost abhorrence and detestation of the vile deeds recently enacted in British India and England; and I will exhort my subjects to help me in keeping out of my territory the enemies of the British Government under whose ægis I am enabled to maintain a just and prosperous rule in the State.

In circulating information and watching suspicious characters, I am willing to co-operate with the British Government in any way it may be desired, and I will now take, moreover, a personal interest in the matter, and be ready both in this and any other matter that may arise to devote my utmost endeavours to the assistance of the Paramount Power.

Thanking Your Excellency again for consulting me.

(12)

Dated Udaipur, the 19th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, Mewar,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I write to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August, asking my advice as regards measures to be adopted in connection with the mischievous efforts of some seditious people working in certain parts of British India with a view to create disquietude in the peaceful administration of the British Government and to spread their malevolous influence in other quarters as well. I deeply regret that those ill-advised people, under disguise of doing good to their country, have created an agitation which is detrimental to all good government and social administration. I believe, and every one will agree with me, that those mischievous people are suicidal in their attempts and will bring ruin on themselves.

It is a great disgrace to their name as also their religious beliefs that, in spite of the great prosperity India has been enjoying under the British régime, those people are acting in such an ungrateful way. I also endorse the opinion that such seditious attempts must be nipped in the bud; and the measures adopted by the British Government were undoubtedly expedient on the occasion to preserve the peace of the country.

All Rulers of Native States should heartily co-operate in guarding their respective subjects from mixing with those ill-advised people, who devise such hateful conspiracies and agitations, and they should try their best to realise the wishes of the Government of India on this occasion, nor should they allow such agitations to spread in their respective territories.

I am, however, glad to declare that in my territory there is no sign of any seditious movement at the present moment, and I hope there will be none in the future too. As this State of Mewar always desires the welfare of the British Government, its subjects will ever remain loyal, and will always try to undo the efforts of the agitators against the British Government. In case I discern any signs of such movements, I shall at once adopt strong measures to suppress them. I have, with a view to warn my subjects, already issued a proclamation to the effect that they should not be misled by the wicked advice of mischievous agitators against the British Government.

In conclusion, I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Excellency.

(13)

Dated Jammu, the 28th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August 1909, conveying Your Excellency's warm approval of my humble efforts in connection with the suppression of feelings of sedition and unrest that have, unfortunately, for some time past, been prevailing in certain parts of the Indian Empire.

I am extremely glad to be able to tell Your Excellency that, with the exception of one solitary instance which, as Your Excellency is perhaps aware, was dealt with with the utmost promptitude possible, there has been no sign of any unrest or disaffection in my territories, and I think I can safely give Your Excellency my sincerest assurance that my subjects, faithful to the traditions

of the past, entertain sentiments of profound loyalty and devotion to the Paramount Power. It is a matter of no less gratification to me to add, for Your Excellency's information, that those feelings of loyalty and devotion which both the ruling family and its subjects have cherished as a sacred trust since the State was recruited under the ægis of the British Raj have been strengthened by the notification which, Your Excellency is aware, I took care to issue in 1907 as a precautionary measure impressing upon my people in the strongest and clearest terms possible that all feelings of anarchy and sedition are ruinous to the peace of the country, and as such are looked upon by me with the deepest abhorrence and detestation.

I need hardly submit to Your Excellency that, being fully alive to the patent fact that it is of vital importance alike to the Paramount Power and its feudatories to co-operate in preserving peace and order in the empire, I have, since the first appearance of the signs of disaffection and discontent among certain perverted and irresponsible people in British India, not only kept a most watchful eye on my subjects, but have thought it fit to adopt stringent measures to keep undesirable and suspicious characters out of my State and to otherwise guard against any possible dissemination of any seditious ideas among my people.

While heartily thanking Your Excellency for the honour done me by kindly giving me an opportunity to express my opinion on the delicate and vexed question of how to suppress unrest and sedition in Native States generally, I venture to state that, so far as I am aware, the few incidents of a seditious character that might come to notice in some of the Native States are by no means of local origin, being entirely traceable to outside evil influence. I, for one, am firmly convinced of the staunch and unshaken loyalty and devotion of the Indian Chiefs and their subjects, and think that seditious movements or anything inimical to the interest of the British Raj can find no footing there. But in view of the fact that dangerous elements may enter State territory secretly and unobserved and corrupt popular minds, if proper watch is not kept on arrivals of such elements from outside, I consider that the Chiefs should exert their personal influence on their subjects to prevent their imbibing poisonous ideas of sedition and anarchy and should put down promptly and with a strong hand the least symptom of demonstrations that can even be remotely connected with sedition and unrest; that secret and vigilant watch should be kept on the movements of irresponsible and suspicious persons visiting the State territories; that circulation of disloyal and inflammatory literature should altogether be put a stop to; and that last, though not the least, particular care should be taken to see that teachers and professors of schools and colleges in the several States are men of high religious and moral principles, free from any doubtful political views and ideals, so that the rising generation, under their care, may grow to be perfectly loyal and faithful citizens of the British Empire.

But to give a practical shape to these and similar other allied matters and to achieve the best results, it is essential, I think, for the Chiefs to mutually co-operate and to have opportunities of freely exchanging their views with one another. Considering the peculiar nature of the case, this seems to me to be the most suitable means by which prompt and effective measures could be taken to deal with the situation.

As regards the question as to how the desired co-operation may be effected, I leave the matter to Your Excellency's deliberation and wise judgment. I shall anxiously await Your Excellency's advice before I take any further action in the matter.

(14)

Dated Dholpur, the 30th October 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—Your Excellency's esteemed Kharita of the 6th August regarding the endeavours of the persons who are trying to spread sedition in British India, as well as in certain Native States, was duly received by me.

I hasten to thank Your Excellency most cordially for the timely advice and warning conveyed therein.

I am quite alive to the fact that the welfare of the Paramount Power is the welfare of the Native States.

Although no signs whatsoever of the mischievous activities of the sedition-mongers have yet been discovered in my State, I have always been wideawake in this connection, and the State authorities are under instructions to be very vigilant and to be on the watch as regards the movements of any suspicious characters. Moreover, with a view to dealing promptly with any case of sedition that may occur in the future, as well as to minimising any chances of such an emergency arising, I have issued certain orders, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for favour of Your Excellency's perusal.

I feel highly honoured at Your Excellency asking my humble advice in the matter.

My humble opinion is as follows:—

- (a) A regular system of exchanging information between the Native States and the British Police should be established, and whenever necessary these reports regarding the movements of seditious characters should be made by telegram.
- (b) All the newspapers likely to publish seditious articles should be severely censored, *i.e.*, more than they are now.
- (c) I have been observing carefully the judgment passed on persons who have been convicted of sedition, and in my humble opinion they have all been too leniently dealt with.

I assure Your Excellency that my State will always be at Your Excellency's service, and we will spill our blood if need be.

Any order or advice that Your Excellency may be pleased to favour us with will be received with due respect.

(15)

Dated Rewah Fort, the 2nd November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I am much obliged for Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August last and for the compliment paid in consulting me about a matter, which, as Your Excellency remarks, is one in which the interests of the Paramount Power and Ruling Princes of India are identical.

2. I learn from newspapers that the seditionists have endeavoured to gain a footing in certain Native States, but I believe they have been foiled. I am glad to say that there has been no trouble in my State. My people are loyal and I have heard of no attempts being made in that nefarious direction in my territories. Should any steps be necessary executive or legal action can be taken by me at once, and I wish to assure Your Excellency that the Rewah Durbar will always most gladly co-operate with the officers of Your Excellency's Government in the suppression of the seditious propaganda and political crime. I have warned my chief officers in the districts and at the headquarters to keep a careful watch over suspicious characters so that action may be taken here, if necessary, or information circulated to Government officers in British India.

3. Thanking Your Excellency for the very kind offer of assistance.

(16)

Dated Jodhpur, the 3rd November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Your Excellency's kind Kharita, dated the 6th August last.

2. I have been watching with much concern the movement set up by sedition-mongers in certain Native States; but as regards Marwar, it is needless for me to assure Your Excellency that they will be given no quarter.

3. At present their *modus operandi* seems to be—

- (1) the criminal use of explosives;
- (2) the preaching of sedition;
- (3) the dissemination of seditious writings, whether by leaflets, pamphlets or periodicals; and
- (4) malevolent criticism of the actions of the Supreme Government.

4. With regard to (1), I have already taken the necessary steps by promulgating an Explosive Act in May last. It is my sincere belief that the stern attitude adopted by the Durbar will hardly afford any one the opportunity of creating a depôt for, or of keeping or using any explosives in this country, or of finding shelter in Marwar after they have been guilty of any of the offences included under the said Act. To place matters on a constitutional basis, I am, with the entire concurrence of my nobles and people, passing an Act making actions falling under categories (2), (3) and (4) penal, and I take this opportunity of submitting a copy of the same for Your Excellency's information.

5. I would at the same time ask Your Excellency's Government to include offences under sub-heads (2), (3) and (4) in article 5 of our Extradition Treaty.

6. For offences that are likely to fall under sections 3, 8, and 9 of my Act, I would feel obliged, as Your Excellency has foreshadowed in the 2nd paragraph of Your Excellency's Kharita, if the Criminal Intelligence Department be ordered to furnish my Durbar with such information as may enable them to watch suspicious characters and to stop the circulation of seditious writings.

7. This Durbar has ever been and shall always be ready to co-operate with the Supreme Government in any measure calculated to strengthen and consolidate the British Empire and to arrest and eradicate seditious movements.

8. It shall ever be my pleasant duty to do my best in concerting measures against the enemy of the British Empire, whom I consider as my personal enemy.

(17)

Dated Mysore Palace, the 11th November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—In acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of the 6th August last, I desire to express my appreciation of the confidence which Your Excellency has reposed in me by writing so frankly and fully on the subject of "Sedition in the Native States of India." The question is one which has been the subject of anxious consideration on my part, and I can assure Your Excellency that I shall never relax my efforts to prevent the nefarious doctrines of sedition from taking root in Mysore. I welcome the opportunity which Your Excellency has given me of expressing my opinions on the subject with a view to our mutually co-operating against a common danger.

It is, as Your Excellency points out, impossible to contemplate the adoption of any general rules or general course of action, and I trust therefore that Your Excellency will be satisfied with a general assurance on my part that I am resolved to deal promptly and rigorously with anarchy and sedition in whatever shape it may present itself within the borders of my State. No preacher of seditious doctrines shall be permitted to poison the minds of my subjects, and I shall promptly repress any attempt to sow the seeds of sedition either by prosecuting the offending individual under the criminal law or

by expelling him from my dominions. My own magistracy and police are on the alert to discover and report the advent of all seditious preachers, and I shall, if necessary, issue renewed and stringent orders on the subject. It is not, however, sufficient in my opinion for the Ruler of a Native State to merely discountenance the open preaching of sedition, for I hold that every Ruling Chief is bound to let it be clearly understood that he will view with strong displeasure any person, however high his rank and however valuable his public services, who in any way associates himself with doctrines which have produced the well-known extremist party in British India.

I shall not hesitate to express my reprobation of the entertainment of extremist views whenever an occasion should arise.

As regards seditious writings in the newspapers, I have armed myself by means of the Mysore Newspaper Regulation with ample and unrestricted powers to prevent the circulation, through the press, of anarchical and seditious propaganda among my subjects. I venture to observe in this connection that the distinguishing feature of the above Regulation is the complete power which it gives to the Executive Government of my State to deal with the evil against which the Regulation is aimed. From my point of view it seems a cardinal error in a country like India to tie the hands of the executive in dealing with the seditious press and to allow the tedious, cumbersome and expensive machinery of the Courts of Law to decide the question of fact whether or not a particular newspaper is seditious and should be suppressed. It is, I consider, essential that the executive Government should have a free hand to deal promptly and vigorously with seditious journalism without any interference from the Courts of Law, and I earnestly commend this prominent feature of the Mysore Regulation to Your Excellency's consideration. I may conclude this portion of my argument by assuring Your Excellency that I have found this Regulation a most useful and efficacious weapon against sedition. The attacks which have been made in the press upon the legislation in question have caused me no concern, for I feel that it is only the actual evil-doers who will be affected by the new law and that no really loyal subject need apprehend that his legitimate rights will be in any measure curtailed thereby. I am convinced that the Regulation was a wise and most necessary measure, and I have no intention of modifying it.

Your Excellency refers in the second paragraph of the letter under reply to a necessity that may possibly arise for the Indian Princes to combine with the Government of India in some matters such as circulating information and the surveillance of individuals suspected of sedition. On this point I need hardly say that I should give my most careful consideration to any further suggestions that it may occur to Your Excellency's Government to make to me. I myself contemplate introducing on British Indian lines a more careful supervision over the publications of the vernacular press of my province by means of periodical extracts translated from the various newspapers and printed for circulation among the principal officers of the magistracy and police.

In conclusion, I may fairly claim for my own people that they have always retained a vivid recollection of the many benefits which Mysore has received from British rule. With the exception of an ebullition on the part of the local press (the handiwork of a very small and irresponsible section of the educated classes among my subjects influenced by wild utterances of their brethren elsewhere), which was met and promptly suppressed by the enactment of the Newspaper Regulation, I can confidently assert that there are no more loyal subjects of His Majesty in India than the people of Mysore. Anarchy and sedition have so far never taken root in my dominions, and I venture to say that universal feeling among my subjects is one of friendliness, gratitude and loyalty towards the Paramount Power. It is my fervent prayer that this sentiment may long continue.

I deeply appreciate the feeling of consideration for myself to which Your Excellency has given expression. I take this opportunity to express on my part the great regard which I feel for Your Excellency, and with feelings of high consideration and respect I beg to subscribe myself.

(18)

Dated Lakshmi Vilas Palace, Baroda, the 19th November 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have had the pleasure of receiving, by the hands of my friend Mr. Bosanquet, Your Excellency's esteemed Kharita, dated the 6th August last, conveying a warning that seditious people are endeavouring to establish their evil doctrines and practices in the Native States of India, and seeking my counsel as to how we can best assist one another in stamping out the common enemy.

2. I am deeply concerned to find that a new element has unfortunately been introduced into the country which not only aims at the embarrassment of the British administration, but works openly or covertly against the constituted order of society.

3. The extent to which sedition has actually spread in Native States is not known to me. I was anxious to inform myself more fully on this subject, and to know the condition of affairs in other States generally, before replying to Your Excellency's Kharita. I was informed, however, through the Resident that such information could not be communicated, and I was referred to such reports as had appeared in newspapers. Judging from these reports there has been trouble only in one or two States, and I trust and hope that the evil will not spread any further.

4. Your Excellency rightly observes that the interests of the Ruling Princes and the Paramount Power are identical, and I fully agree with Your Excellency in thinking that much good may result from a full, frank and friendly discussion on this grave question. It is obviously the duty of every Government to stamp out the forces which make for anarchy and sedition.

5. Since receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita I have obtained full information from my Police Department, and have also caused a Note to be drawn up by my Minister, with regard to the influence which itinerant men, mostly from British territory, have sought to exert on my State, and the precautions which have been taken. Copy of a Memorandum prepared for my information by my Minister is enclosed for the information of your Government. The subject receives the continuous attention of my officers, and such measures as may be considered needful from time to time will be adopted in the future.

6. I conclude by assuring Your Excellency that I am deeply conscious of my own responsibility in preserving peace and tranquillity in my State. I shall welcome any opportunities for a close consultation in these matters with your Government, whenever necessary; and I shall ever be ready to cordially respond to any reasonable call for co-operation and assistance in repressing anarchy and sedition.

7. With an expression of the high consideration I entertain for Your Excellency, &c.

Minister's Note.

Itinerant lecturers from outside occasionally visit the State of Baroda with the object of preaching reformation, or greater devotion to religion, or the encouragement of goods of Indian manufacture, etc. In course of these lectures, which are themselves harmless, doctrines are sometimes introduced which are objectionable. The Police have instructions to be watchful, and take the necessary action in such cases.

2. It appears that in the course of 18 months from the beginning of the year 1908, there were some thirty visitors, mostly from British India, whose movements were watched by the Police. Most of them were harmless lecturers who spoke on the Swadeshi movement, on unity between Hindus and Muham-

madans, on the preservation of cows, on industries, on export of grain, on national education and physical culture, on the four stages of life and on caste, on the caste rights of goldsmiths and blacksmiths, on the Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian and Buddhist religions, on Indians in South Africa, on the Vedas and the Vedic religion, and on similar subjects. A few of these visitors spoke on subjects of a distinctly political character or in a tone which was inflammatory; they were all watched, and soon left the State. In some other cases, the subject of the proposed lectures was the Swadeshi movement, but as the speakers were known to be political agitators, no meetings were permitted to be held.

3. Within the last few years, the Residency also brought to the notice of this Government a number of cases in which itinerant preachers from outside entered the State with the object of disseminating their views and doctrines among the people. His Highness's Government have responded to these friendly communications in every instance, have supplied information when information was asked for, have made enquiries, and have taken the necessary action when any action was called for.

4. Newspapers in this State, which are in their infancy, and generally uninformed, at times write articles in connection with these movements. Whenever anything of an objectionable character is published in them, the editors concerned are sent for and reprimanded, and in one recent case, the editor publicly apologised for his indiscreet writings. The Rules relating to Printing Presses and Newspapers in the State, framed many years ago, have recently been revised in view of the present state of political unrest in some parts of British India, and the question of a further revision, if need be, is always before the eyes of the Government.

5. Teachers and pupils of the several educational institutions in the State have hitherto held themselves aloof from associating themselves with political movements, and taking any part in organising and carrying on political agitation. The principles laid down by the Government of India in 1907 with the object of protecting higher education in India from this danger, were communicated to His Highness's Government by the Resident, and all the educational authorities in the State have been instructed to bear them in mind, and act up to the spirit of the same.

6. The Police of the State have instructions to be vigilant, and to bring promptly to notice all matters relating to seditious movements. The machinery for obtaining information has recently been reorganised. And with a view to arm the Police with more effective powers for the purposes of prevention, an amendment of the Police Act is now under consideration.

BARODA :
The 31st October 1909.

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ROMESH DUTT,
Dewan.

(19)

Dated Gwalior, the 3rd December 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have been much honoured and gratified by receiving Your Excellency's gracious letter of 6th August appreciating my action in the matter of sedition, and I am grateful for the confidence reposed in me by asking for my advice as to the best way of keeping sedition out of Native States generally.

2. The question is undoubtedly a grave one, affecting as it does the future well-being of India. Therefore I feel it particularly behoves those who preside over the destinies of people and have large personal stakes to do all in their power to grapple with it vigorously till they have solved it satisfactorily.

3. The gravity of the question is only equalled, if not surpassed, by its delicacy, at least in the aspect in which Your Excellency has asked me to approach it.

4. I shall try to give my opinion frankly according to my lights and experience.

5. Whatever proportions sedition may have assumed in the country at large, including the Native States, I make no doubt that the personal loyalty of the Rulers of Native States to the British Throne remains and will always remain unshaken and above suspicion and also that they all desire peace, contentment and prosperity to reign in the land. And their loyalty is only natural, as they cannot but realise that the permanent paramountcy of the British Government is an indispensable condition of their own existence and prosperity.

6. These sentiments of Native Chiefs cannot but be reflected in their administrations and cannot fail to permeate to the humblest of their subjects by a natural process. I cannot therefore help thinking that in Native States at any rate, the number of people entertaining questionable feelings towards the British Government must be infinitesimal, and such feelings wherever they exist must be entirely the product of extraneous influences.

7. The problem, therefore, is :—

- (1) How to prevent the importation into the Native States of ideas and feelings not in accord with their traditions, *and*
- (2) The eradication of those ideas and the punishment of persons guilty of holding them, if they have found their way in, unnoticed.

8 A suitable amendment or extension of the Criminal Law bearing on seditious movements should be introduced wherever necessary.

9. Even more effective than the above, would be the formation of "Vigilance Committees" composed of leaders of different communities who are also men of staunch convictions and are earnest supporters of law and order. These I now propose forming in my own State and ranging them on the side of the Durbar for the purpose of inculcating in all, by precept and example, a sense of the futility and wickedness of brewing disorder and anarchy and the wisdom of pursuing healthy avocations and profitable callings. These committees might also usefully serve as mediums for bringing to the notice of the Durbar, cases which may baffle their own private efforts.

10. Along with this, special care should be taken to see that the best possible influences are brought to bear upon the students of schools and colleges, and that all engaged in the profession of teaching take every possible opportunity of instilling correct notions into the minds of their pupils.

11. These steps supplemented by a public avowal of the convictions and policy of the Rulers on the subject of sedition, whether in the form of messages to their subjects or any other form, couched in unmistakable terms should go a long way towards keeping the people aloof from any proceeding designed to embarrass or weaken the authority of the British Government.

As an instance of the salutary effect of such an appeal or proclamation, I may cite the action taken by me at the last Singhastha Fair in Ujjain which had brought together some 6 lakhs of people of all grades and shades of opinion from all parts of the country.

12. The last point I would touch upon is the importation of seditious literature into the Native States. In regard to that, the Native States are practically helpless as the evil has to be checked at its source, and this can only be done by the Government.

13. To show what measures I have adopted and how the foregoing suggestions could be given effect to, I beg to forward, for Your Excellency's perusal, copies of certain papers one of which has, I believe, been already brought to Your Excellency's notice.

Dated Bikaner, the 29th December 1909.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to gratefully acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's kind Kharita of the 6th August 1909, and to tender my sincere apologies for the great delay in replying to the same, which I greatly regret and which has been due to a combination of circumstances and chiefly to domestic anxieties and trouble, which, as Your Excellency is aware, culminated in the lamentable death of my mother, and for the same reasons I beg that Your Excellency will be kind enough to forgive me.

Your Excellency's consulting the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India on such a subject has, I feel sure, not only honoured and gratified them, but has also, I would venture to add, given another proof—not that one was wanted—of the sincere friendship which Your Excellency evinces for, and the genuine interest Your Excellency takes in, the Protected States of India and their Rulers, and of Your Excellency's solicitude that as "Pillars of the Empire" they should take their proper place and share the responsibilities and anxieties of the Supreme Government; and it is my humble belief that such steps are bound to result in good both to the Imperial Government and to the States themselves.

I am sure that no one can but realise that the movement of the party of sedition is, as Your Excellency remarks, directed not only against the British Government but against all constituted forms of government and the established order of society and that the matter is one in which the interests of the Paramount Power and the Ruling Princes of India are identical, and I think it can confidently be expected that Your Excellency will find—and no doubt has already found—that the Ruling Chiefs of India will, as in the past, vigorously rank themselves on the side of the Government which is also that of law and order. Already several instances are forthcoming of the staunch loyalty of the Chiefs and of their stepping forth in no hesitating manner and doing their utmost to co-operate with the Government, where seditionists have been tried and brought to book or substantial measures and precautions have been taken to prevent their States and subjects from getting infected by this most objectionable movement.

And there is every reason why this should be so—from whichever point of view the matter may be looked at. I would beg Your Excellency to believe that apart from interests being identical, there is a marked degree of true loyalty and genuine devotion towards their Sovereign on the part of the Chiefs, and that that is very real in spite of the scepticism of certain ill-informed and ignorant persons who affirm it to be based on mere selfish motives and worldly considerations. Our Hindu religion—and no doubt the Muhammadan religion as well—teaches us this; indeed it is one of its first principles, and history bears testimony to my assertion even as regards the past and under Sovereigns and Governments that contrast strangely and very differently to our present King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government out here. Motives of self-preservation also, looking at it from the worldly point of view, necessitate our energetic co-operation with the Government in this direction, and we are also bound by our Treaties to do so.

It is difficult to suggest for British India anything more than what has already been, and is being, done to stamp out or check the spread of this curse where—if I may be permitted to say so—all sensible persons and those who have a stake in the country have watched with genuine admiration and lively gratification the far-seeing and statesmanlike policy adopted by Your Excellency by which while firmly and with a strong hand suppressing anarchy and sedition—which was so necessary—Your Excellency nevertheless declined to bring in such repressive measures as might punish and bear harshly on the innocent and loyal millions of India, and I would further venture to join in voicing the expressions of the general opinion of such persons that any other method of coping with the critical situation through which we have just passed, any show of weakness on the part of the Government, any undue or harsh repressive or coercive measures—so

suicidally advocated by those who ill-judged the present times and who failed to realise the real gravity of the consequences of the policy they advocated—anything likely to have been interpreted as a breach of faith on the part of the Government of India, or any deviation from the right and honourable path of duty in satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of India—to which end the Government of India had themselves, in their self-imposed task of humanity, trained them and which end appears to have been well served by the introduction of the recent reforms—any such measures might easily have ended in the most serious results and consequences affecting not only India but the Empire as a whole—a situation, the dealing with which would not have been in the hands of the ill-advised and irresponsible persons who advocated a different policy, but which would have landed the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in England into an extremely difficult and awkward position. In short, so long as the Government of India adhere to the present policy of dealing firmly and promptly with all seditionists and seditious movements, and at the same time tempering it with kindness and parental solicitude for the loyalists and the innocent, and even magnanimously showing mercy in deserving cases, there ought to be and can be no cause for any anxiety in any way, even though as Your Excellency remarked in a recent speech there are still rocks and shoals ahead.

The only other step that seems to be called for at the present moment is some measure to put a muzzle on that portion of the venomous press in India which does so much harm and which is to a great extent responsible for all the serious unrest and violent crimes in India.

As for the Protected States, apart from what has already been done by many States and what doubtless is being, and will be, done by the remaining in the way of practical measures, a few suggestions occur to me which, with great diffidence, I beg to offer to Your Excellency for what they may be worth, and before doing so, the remark on my part seems hardly to be called for to the effect that any matters connected with the States and their Rulers must, of necessity, have a personal bearing for myself also, but I hope Your Excellency will believe that it is for no unworthy selfish motives—though self-interest naturally with all human beings must always be a consideration—that I propose bringing them forward here, but I do so because I feel that it is my duty, in accordance with one of my essential principles, of respectfully yet clearly and frankly putting forward my views and suggestions, and I honestly believe that, in the event of these proposals being seriously and, as I hope, favourably considered by Your Excellency, they cannot but result in substantial advantage to all concerned and will go a long way towards bringing about a better state of affairs.

I. It is the universal experience of every one who has had anything to do with our States that no person, whether an official, or a noble, or a private gentleman, can render any signal or really useful services to the State or its Ruler or come to wield any beneficial influence of any importance unless his prestige and position is placed on a high pedestal so to speak, and this is greatly influenced according to the consideration and support given to him by the Ruler of the State and his Durbar. I believe I am not going against the general consensus of opinion entitled to any weight when I say that as in the past as well as in recent times, so in the future also, in all times of stress and storm, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs are destined to play a prominent and honourable part in the history of the British Empire in India. It is true that loud protestations of loyalty shouted from house-tops are of no value—perhaps this has been too much overdone already by certain interested communities to permit of much reliance being placed on them—but Your Excellency will be the first to realize that the loyalty of my community—the Ruling Chiefs—which has stood the severe tests of the Mutiny and all these years is not a hollow sham but something that is genuine and real and, should the time come again, it can confidently be asserted that we can be depended upon and we shall give further proofs by deeds and not by words alone. In ordinary times or those intermediate periods like the present, we have it in our power, and we consider it a privilege, to render in our own States our dutiful help

to the Government of His Majesty the King-Emperor in India. But I have often felt that we might make ourselves further useful, did circumstances permit, or were we placed in the position, of being able to render some services in British India also. One often notices cries in the papers and elsewhere for influential and responsible people coming forward and doing something more than mere talking in support of the Government and denouncing disloyal movements and seditionists and, if my memory serves me right, some feeble attempts have, at times, been made, since the disturbing element made itself visible above the surface in India, to constitute Societies and Bodies of Ruling Chiefs and Territorial Magnates, &c., to co-operate with Government and by tours, speeches, etc., to remove the misrepresentations deliberately spread about the Government and to disillusion the people from the deception practised by, and to expose the base motives and real character of, the agitators and seditionists. But after the first announcement, one never hears anything more about such leagues and societies; and the good they could have done, or are doing, must, it is feared, be very limited indeed. Thanks to the education and training imparted to our younger generation of Chiefs we are beginning to look beyond our hitherto limited spheres and take due and real interest in the affairs of the Empire, and some of us will no doubt be found who would desire to take a more active—personal as apart from official—part in the attempt to co-operate with Government and like the big men in England who—not necessarily forming part of the Government—discharge their public duties, would also like to see whether we could not do something useful by going about British India addressing audiences, speaking to people, etc., and by all other practical means attempt to destroy the seeds of poison sown by seditionists and agitators and to counteract their baneful influence. In short, instead of our merely acting, as hitherto, on the *defensive*, we would now like to embark on an *offensive* campaign. Whether any success would attend this, no one can really say till the experiment has actually been tried.

But as in the Protected States, so in British India—and perhaps even more so in these democratic days of socialistic tendencies—no one could wield any wholesome influence unless he is looked upon as a person of importance and can command the respect due to his position and befitting his rank. Although—I believe I am right in saying—it is a fact that the majority of the people in British India are, on the whole, favourably disposed and sympathetically inclined towards us, it is perhaps only to be expected that the significant minority of the disloyalists and agitators—who do not love my community—do all in their power to belittle our worth and importance and attempt to set popular feeling against us, by hook or by crook, and to hold us up to ridicule. The correctness of this assertion would, I venture to say, be corroborated by the storm and outcry that is invariably raised and all the things that are said about, as well as the epithets that are applied to, us in certain newspapers whenever any one of my community writes or does anything in support of the Government or against the propaganda of agitation, sedition, and disloyalty.

I have no hesitation in saying that all the Chiefs gratefully realize that under the ægis of Your Excellency's rule, a very great deal has already been done to help them and their Durbars, and to smooth over difficulties and matters of a nature which caused them inconvenience and anxiety. But in spite of that perhaps my community are too sensitive and perhaps we are wrong; yet, whatever it may be, the fact remains that the feeling is that, for diverse reasons of several years' standing which it would be as unnecessary as it is out of place to touch upon here, our dignity and importance has gradually diminished to some extent and that we do not now occupy the same position as we did some 40 to 50 years ago, and we consequently feel that this fact, to a very large extent, detracts from our usefulness and lessens our influence and power of doing good and of our contributing our modest quota of help to the British Government in maintaining law and order and checking lawlessness and violence.

I firmly believe that all the Chiefs will join in the expression of the earnest hope—and doubtless the kind consideration, sympathy and regard

Your Excellency has already shown, as at the Agra Durbar in 1907, will encourage and embolden them to so hope—that, in spite of the heavy work entailed on Your Excellency consequent on the introduction of the reforms, not to speak of the very responsible duties of wielding the destinies of the Indian Empire with which you are at all times occupied, Your Excellency will be able to find time in the, alas!, very short period remaining of your term of Viceroyalty to look into the matter, and to, at least, lay the foundations in concrete of restoring the *Izzat* and position of the Chiefs to their former standard.

II. The second point which I would respectfully bring forward for Your Excellency's favourable consideration is that according to present arrangements any person taking part even in the most violent or the most seditious movements against our States or their Rulers has only to go across into British India to enjoy perfect immunity, and I am sure Your Excellency's Government would be still further putting the Chiefs and their Durbars under a debt of gratitude by the early consideration of the point as to whether or not such persons should be allowed to escape unpunished. Apart from the ordinary yet important considerations of the fact that any one hostile to any properly constituted government and one who is an enemy of all that counts for law and order should nowhere be able to find shelter, there would perhaps not be any two opinions about it that just as is the case that all such movements affecting the British Government and British India have both direct and indirect consequences for the Protected States, so exactly—though to a correspondingly smaller extent according to the lesser degree of our importance—such offences against the States and their Rulers must necessarily as a matter of course affect the British Government and British India also; and further a study of similar anarchical and nihilistic movements in other parts of the world leaves one little doubt for apprehending that the cult of the bomb at present directed mainly against officers of the Government of India in British India is bound in time to be directed against the Rulers of States as well as their own officers, and looking ahead and keeping this in view, it seems to be most important and all the more urgently necessary that all persons guilty of sedition or any violent attempts against the States and their Rulers, of writing or publishing seditious articles, pamphlets, etc., or otherwise disseminating sedition in and against Native States and their Rulers should be liable to extradition and that they should not receive shelter in British India—whether such offences were committed in British India or the territories of the Protected States—and may I be forgiven for respectfully pointing out that this would also be in conformity with the Treaties between the British Government and the majority of the States where the stipulation is put down in the very first Article that “the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.”

At present such offences are not included in the Extradition Treaties, and even if extradition could not be arranged or sanctioned by Government it would seem to be desirable that at least the offenders should be duly dealt with in British India by the British Government. At any rate it could do nothing but good if either of these two alternatives were followed—preferably the former—and if it became widely known that no offenders and persons guilty of such serious offences would, any further, enjoy immunity either in British India or in the Native States—no matter whether such offences were committed against the Government or the States and their Rulers; and possibly some such concerted action, leaving little loophole for mischief-making against either party, might tend to the earlier stamping out of anarchism and disloyalty.

III. It is extremely advisable that there should be unity of action as regards the exchange and circulation of information concerning suspicious characters as Your Excellency has suggested. Indeed this is a point that I had already taken up on my own account in April last. What appears to me to be urgently called for is that we should be in possession, *at the earliest possible opportunity*, of the particulars of all the movements and actions of not only seditious persons but societies, and specially the dangerous ones. If possible, it would be a very great facility if some measures were taken to enable us to be put in possession of all the facts, as soon as they are

known at the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, through the Political authorities if time permits, or even direct, in cases of urgency—copies of such information being in due course sent to the local Political authorities also for their information. Besides British India, we are also ordinarily in complete ignorance of what is going on in our sister or even neighbouring States until we hear some time later from friends or see the announcement in the papers of discoveries or arrests or trials.

Although a somewhat different subject, yet another matter has a close resemblance with the above. Owing to there being, so far as I am aware, no Press Cuttings Agency in India, it is difficult for us to come to know what is being said or written about us in different parts of India in the various English and Vernacular newspapers, and in many cases, and for obvious reasons, it is often very desirable that Chiefs and their Durbars should be fully posted about such comments, criticisms or attacks. Owing also to the diversity of languages and other difficulties it is practically impossible for them to collect or get hold of all such articles, etc., or their translations. The knowledge of the criticisms and comments directed against the Government of India—many of which we know to be vilely unfair—would also be of advantage to us and possibly of some use to Government also, when, as in some cases, we might be able to refute the same should it be within our power to do so, and at the same time it would keep us acquainted with the state of the political atmosphere in British India.

As for what we have done in our State, Your Excellency is aware that we were the first State to pass an Explosive Substances Act in July 1908, and many months ago we issued confidential instructions to all local and district authorities. An Act forbidding the importation into, or the possession in, the State, of dangerous, seditious or disloyal papers including all such pamphlets, etc., is also about to be taken up, and I have further under my consideration the question of stopping some of the really notorious and dangerous seditious and disloyal newspapers published in India from being brought or sent into my State. I am inclined to the view, in regard to the latter, that it is prudent to move cautiously in this matter and to exercise due discrimination between such papers and those which, though not of an altogether desirable tone, are not the active organs of sedition and the prohibition of which might do more harm than good by magnifying their importance and creating suspicion where none may exist or otherwise producing prejudicial effects, and I have already taken steps in this direction and obtained particulars of such papers through the Political Agent, Bikaner.

I am happy to add for Your Excellency's information that, so far at any rate, my State and people are free from all infection of a seditious or disloyal nature against the British Government and, although prophecies are dangerous, I have every hope that they will remain strictly loyal to the end. For the future, I hope no assurances are necessary from me to the effect that I and my Durbar will ever do all in our power to co-operate with the Government, and that, as in the past, we shall, as occasion demands, ceaselessly and vigilantly continue to take all such measures and precautions as may appear best suited to cope with the situation with due regard to local conditions.

Of the staunch loyalty of my House and our unstinted devotion to the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor, I need say nothing. It is proved by actual deeds in past history; it is a matter of great pride and pleasure to us that my ancestor Maharaja Sirdar Singhji was the only Chief in Rajputana to personally march from Bikaner at the head of his troops to render assistance to the British Government in the dark days of the Mutiny, and I consider it a privilege and my great good fortune to have personally rendered services to my Sovereign on active service, and I would beg Your Excellency to always rely on and count upon us in all future emergencies.

In conclusion, I would again express the hope that Your Excellency will forgive my having taken up so much of your time, and with all good wishes, etc.

Dated the 15th January, 1910.

From—His Highness the Raja of Dhar,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I am very much honoured by Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August, 1909, in respect to the concerting of measures against our common enemy the seditious party, who under various garbs have been disseminating seditious ideas in the minds of the people not only against the British Administration but all constituted authority and order of society in British India, and who are even trying to get a footing in some of the Native States in India as well. It is a matter of deep regret to me that a Kharita containing a subject of such vital moment involving the common interest of us all should have been delayed so long owing to various unavoidable circumstances, and now with Your Excellency's permission I may be allowed to send the following reply :—

I fully agree with Your Excellency in thinking that the time has come when the Native Princes of India should no longer remain satisfied in attempting to eradicate this dire disease from their own territories, but should also co-operate with the Paramount Power in concerting measures for the eradication of the disease altogether wherever it is found in India, so that the territories they rule over should also be free from import of germs of the same from outside.

In this connection the Native Chiefs in India have a two-fold task before them—

- (i) The prevention of any probable growth of such disease within their States, and to keep them free from it, without unnecessarily altering the internal arrangements.
- (ii) The combating against the import of sedition from outside, and thus prevent the propagation of the same amongst their own subjects.

To achieve the first end in a generally law-abiding people, who have every reverence for their Ruler, is easier than the second, which, with the spread of civilisation and easy means of communication of ideas to others, is much more difficult.

Although a few years ago some signs of sedition were visible in Dhar generally amongst students, yet prompt and severe steps taken by the Darbar not only enabled me to put down the same in its very beginning, but made the condition such that any growth of the same would not be congenial for the future.

In spite of the numerous difficulties that beset our path in the performance of the task before us, I am glad to inform Your Excellency that since then I have been able to keep my State free from the pest, by adoption of the following measures :—

(1) I have arranged to keep very strict and secret watch over my people that they may not indulge in any seditious topics and thus prepare a soil for the growth of the evil in future.

(2) No public meeting to discuss political subjects is permitted to be held within my territories ; and no public meeting of any kind can be held without the permission of the Darbar, such permission being but rarely given and then only for deserving objects. When such meetings are held the proceedings are always watched by the State Police.

(3) There are only two printing presses in Dhar ; one of them belongs to the State. Both of them usually print forms and circulars, etc., used in the various States. Every precaution is taken by the Police that no objectionable publication may emanate from them.

(4) As the seeds of sedition are generally and easily sown in the young and unformed minds, my Darbar have taken especial care in their education.

Not only are objectionable teachings of every kind strictly prohibited but as a further safeguard the Darbar, before the appointment of teachers, causes careful enquiry into the antecedents of applicants, so that no teacher with seditious or morbid ideas can be employed.

(5) All public institutions are prohibited from subscribing to objectionable newspapers.

(6) A diary of every foreigner coming into the towns is kept by the State Police, and information of all suspected characters is given to the proper authorities.

(7) Even Sadhus and Fakirs are not allowed to stop more than three days in any particular town within the State. By making this a general rule and by watching the movements of the new comers much mischief is avoided without unnecessarily exciting the indignation of or wounding the religious feelings of people which are generally respected.

(8) Moreover information of all suspicious characters coming into the State is beforehand given to us by the British Police through the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for which my thanks are due, as by obtaining such information in time my Darbar become forewarned and forearmed.

(9) Above all, to avoid the dangers which may likely arise in spite of our care and vigilance from the hands of cowardly and unscrupulous wretches, the Explosive Act has been passed.

Measures such as these for the prevention of any probable growth of the evil in my State or import of the same from outside could only be effected by the loyal co-operation of my people with my Darbar and the confidence of the political authorities in the action taken by us and timely advice and help given by them, for which my especial thanks are due, that I have been able to combat against this evil, and my complete success will rest on the detail and effective operation of these measures.

I am sure all my brother Chiefs have adopted similar measures, suited to their own local conditions and people, yet to facilitate matters more and for the quick adaptation of means to gain our common end I may be allowed by Your Excellency to mention the following proposals :—

- (i) That communication between the State Police of different Native States may be made more frequent and free than it is at present.
- (ii) That as this is a cause in which all of us are equally concerned, mutual discussions might be allowed to be held amongst the brother Chiefs and the Political Officials at the seat of the Local Government when they meet there to discuss other important questions concerning their welfare.
- (iii) As civilisation is spreading under the ægis of the British Raj, we in the Native States are trying to keep pace with the times and our attention turned more towards the education of the masses, thus making our people to face a new danger—the danger of imbibing unhealthy ideas through objectionable newspapers, whose unhealthy tone unless very much improved will frustrate our efforts.
- (iv) That the training to be given to the masses may be based on religious principles and ideals and inculcation of good morals in the minds of the younger generation should be insisted upon for the foundation of their character, in order to make them loyal subjects and responsible citizens. All public schools should be graded according to the number of such men turned out rather than the high percentage of passed out bread-winners.
- (v) Lastly as the success of our undertaking depends on the co-operation of the people, they must be impressed with the good intention of any step we take in the matter and of our unalloyed sympathy towards them ; and the persons entrusted to carry out these measures should not only do their duty faithfully and loyally, but without unnecessarily creating that alarm in their minds which is a great obstacle in the path of success.

In conclusion, my Lord, it will not be out of place to assure Your Excellency that I with all the resources of my State and people will ever be ready for any service that may be required of me by the Paramount Power, and I am ever ready to render any assistance to achieve that end which is necessary for safeguarding our common interest.

(22)

Dated the 6th February, 1910.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita, dated the 6th August, 1909, on the subject of concerted action to check the dissemination of seditious propaganda in different parts of India. Owing to circumstances over which I had no control I was unable at once to reply to Your Excellency's Kharita. But of this I may be permitted to assure Your Excellency that the delay was not due to any lack of interest in the subject or of readiness to offer my co-operation. Far from it, the matter has all along been prominently before me.

2. I have viewed with great anxiety the endeavours that have been made to spread sedition in certain Native States, and it will, I think, be a matter of the greatest regret if these mischievous and pernicious efforts are allowed to go any further and if States hitherto unpolluted by the foul poison should come to be affected by it.

3. Therefore, I welcome most heartily Your Excellency's gracious invitation to co-operate with the Government of India; I realise that the interests of the Government and of the Rulers of Native States are identical in this matter; I cannot doubt that the spread of this agitation must strike at the very foundations of the priceless boon of peace and good and settled Government that India has so long enjoyed under the wise and just rule of the British Raj; and I assure Your Excellency in the strongest terms I can command, that I am at all times unreservedly willing to associate myself with, and assist in, the carrying out of whatever line of policy Your Excellency may think it best to adopt in meeting the situation.

4. I have indeed both in my public speeches and in the manifestos I have issued to my people, already declared myself to this effect in the plainest possible language.

5. But though I have done this in view of the general situation and for the purposes of protecting my people from what I feel is a danger to which they are like others constantly exposed, yet it is a matter of no little satisfaction to me to know that my State is so far free from sedition and its mischievous influence. And I am confident that by the deterrent measures adopted by my Darbar, as published in the above-mentioned manifestos, we shall be able, if not to exclude entirely the seditious agitator from my territories, at all events, to render his preachings and machinations comparatively innocuous and to make his position an eminently precarious one for himself.

6. I note with much satisfaction that Your Excellency's views with regard to concerted measures to meet the situation will not involve interference with the internal administration of the Native States. The Jaipur Darbar, as I have said above, have already taken a good many precautions. They have also, whenever necessary, been co-operating with the Government of India, with regard to giving information about such suspicious characters as have visited Jaipur. The Darbar are also prepared loyally to render any further assistance that may be required in this direction. But at the same time, I deem it advisable so far as local conditions are concerned not to bring sedition too prominently to the notice of my people, to whom it is fortunately wholly unknown as yet. Nevertheless, I greatly appreciate Your Excellency's kindness in consulting me on this important subject, and I desire to thank Your Excellency cordially for the wise and liberal policy pursued by Your Excellency's Government, which has resulted in the appointment of Indian gentlemen as members of the Council of the Secretary of State and of the

Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. In fact, the Reform Scheme, which places the people of India under a deep and ever-lasting debt of gratitude to Your Excellency is a sure sign of Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic feelings towards them. Indeed after all that has been done, I find it difficult to suggest for British India anything else that could help to eradicate the serious evils of sedition and anarchy that prevail, but in deference to Your Excellency's wishes I will offer such further suggestions as occur to me.

- (a) No doubt the measures already taken to suppress the publication of seditious matter in newspapers have done much to lessen the present evil, but I am constrained to say that much still remains to be done. The persistent murderous acts perpetrated in various parts of the country, indicate that a spirit of lawlessness is still abroad and the question is what steps should be taken to stamp it out. The seed, no doubt, was sown by seditious newspapers, but the remedy lies not in the total suppression of newspapers, but in guiding them along right channels. The Anglo-Indian papers have but a small circulation, and they do not reach the entire mass of literate people. I, therefore, ask cannot a select few of the existing Vernacular papers be encouraged to point out the evils of sedition and the disasters it has brought in its train? I believe, if Vernacular papers are rightly conducted they have the power to do good and not harm. Can the influential moneyed and right-thinking portion of the people not be induced to support papers and periodicals of their own, whose main object will be to expose the pernicious teaching and perverted information contained in the Gutter Press, to discuss Government measures in a loyal spirit and to circulate the correct view of the measures and actions of Government. If informal meetings between editors and high-placed Government officials could be arranged, it would give excellent opportunities for the exchange of ideas on important public questions. The editors who discharge their responsible duties conscientiously should be encouraged in every way, while those that are indiscreet should be promptly sent for and their mistakes pointed out to them. Should this not have the desired effect, stronger measures must of course be resorted to, and the Government will be well-advised to arm themselves with the power to take such measures. I have sanguine hopes that this policy will provide an efficacious check on the printing of seditious articles and that the tone of the Vernacular Press will soon improve. The seditious movement has so far been able to influence only a small percentage of the population, and I earnestly hope that with the advent and wide circulation of rightly conducted papers the great mass of the people will always remain staunchly loyal to the Suzerain power in India.
- (b) When a new daily paper or periodical is started in British India the management of the paper should be made to deposit a certain sum of money as a guarantee for the paper being conducted on right lines, and this deposit would be forfeited should the paper begin preaching seditious doctrines. I am sure the fear of losing their money would act as an effective check upon the tone the editors adopt.
- (c) It should be impressed upon the leaders of the different communities that it is their bounden duty to bestir themselves to help and deliver their deluded young men if the country is not to go to wreck and ruin. If organisations were formed in every important town all over the country of the best men, the lovers of order and good Government, and if they be induced to expose the hidden machinations of sedition-mongers, their baneful influence will be successfully counteracted. Being composed of the members of the same community such organisations by virtue of the inherent

knowledge they possess of the special conditions, habits and customs of the people, will be better able to cope with the situation than would the most capable detective agency. Perhaps these organisations may on occasion be able to bring to the timely notice of the authorities the intention to disturb the peace or commit acts of violence.

- (d) My next point has reference to the neglect there seems to be of religious education, a point to which I drew Your Excellency's attention at the State Banquet at Jaipur on the 29th October 1909. I must say I have great faith in a system of education in which secular and religious instruction is harmoniously combined, as the formation of character entirely depends upon a base-work of religion, the noble ideals which our sacred books will put before the younger generation will, I fervently hope, make them loyal and dutiful citizens of the Empire. In the Shastras the monarch is the embodiment of all that is Great and Good, and he is considered a Divine leader of men. Such teachings must inevitably have their effect on impressionable young men, and it is perhaps due to such ideals that sedition and anarchy have so small a footing in the Native States as a whole. In the Chiefs College Conference held at the Mayo College in 1904, I impressed upon my colleagues the necessity of religious education for the sons of the Chiefs and Nobles of Rajputana. It should be one of the principal objects in all schools for the teachers, the Pandits and the Moulvies to instil in the minds of their pupils correct notions as to the duty they owe to the community they belong to and to their Sovereign.

7. In conclusion, I would again wish to thank Your Excellency for taking up this important subject and for so kindly consulting me about it. As I have said before, I believe that only a small fraction of the population of India has been contaminated by the seditious germ. But that fraction has, it seems, been carefully organised by able, rich, and unscrupulous men. The vast majority of Indians are loyal, and in their quiet undemonstrative way warmly appreciate the blessings of peace, personal and religious liberty and security. It is the bounden duty, therefore, of all responsible for the well-being of these law-abiding millions to see that the poison of sedition does not reach them. This Your Excellency means to do, and such assistance, as it lies in my power to give, I offer most cordially. An organised and concerted campaign, offensive and defensive, against the common enemy is what is wanted. At the head of this combination, stands the Government of India and with it the Ruling Chiefs of Native States, whose interests are identical with those of the Government, and who, if I may venture to say so, are looked up to as the natural leaders of Indian society. There are also the leaders of the different communities referred to in paragraph 6 (c) above; all these forces standing and working together will be able to show so strong a front that this wretched spectre of sedition that has come among us will soon be crushed and banished from the land, and we shall return once more to the unclouded happiness and prosperity we have always enjoyed under the great, wise and beneficent rule of His Majesty the King, Emperor of Great Britain and India.

(23)

Dated the ——— February 1910.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

After compliments.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Kharita of 6th August, 1909, regarding sedition and would ask you to accept my grateful thanks for the kind assurances given therein as well as for the desire Your Excellency has expressed to consult me on this important subject.

This new and most objectionable movement of sedition has come into evidence more or less of recent years, and Your Excellency is well aware with what feelings of disgust and disapproval it has all along been viewed by the well-wishers of India and specially by the Indian Chiefs.

Your Excellency's remark is very true that the time has come when common and concerted action is necessary in order to suppress this movement.

The pernicious effects of this movement and the means that have been utilized for spreading it abroad have already engaged Your Excellency's attention, and the Acts that have been passed and other political measures that have been adopted by Your Excellency's Government have no doubt been responsible for suppressing sedition a good deal. With the due exercise of legitimate force, judicious treatment and prompt justice, the last of which is most necessary in order to have the desired effect it should not be difficult to control this movement in the future.

In order, however, to deal with the subject thoroughly it is equally necessary in my mind to keep in view the causes from which this movement has originated and to devise means to remove them where it should be advisable, practicable and possible.

With the light of modern education and travel shining ahead the people of this country no doubt are awakening to wider aspirations. And with the enjoyment of absolute peace and the spread of communications their thoughts seem to be rising towards greater political ambitions, while the struggle of competition is drawing to their minds the ideas of mutual comparison, liberty and prosperity.

All these forces of nature are steadily gaining ground in the minds of a rapidly growing majority of people, though in however small a minority these may be considered to be at present.

The spread of these new ideas in a country like India where until some time back they have been so foreign or at any rate so scarce cannot in every case at least for some time be expected to find favourable soil.

In order, therefore, that they may be properly assimilated so as to bear good fruit, it seems to me that the ground on which they are to be cast must be simultaneously prepared with sound education based on teaching religion and building character.

I had the pleasure of referring this subject to Your Excellency's kind notice when I had the good fortune of entertaining you recently in Alwar, and I was much encouraged with Your Excellency's remarks in reply.

I have no doubt that the Indian States should be and will be the first to take the initiative in this matter, but my idea is that it is not the Indian States where these new ideas are capable of such rapid development.

Though the Government of India have all along very wisely refrained from interference in religious ideas, I still believe that they can do a great deal directly and indirectly to help in the encouragement of greater moral teachings in schools, etc.

There are not wanting loyal bodies in British India, I believe, who would not welcome such encouragement, and even if the Government abstained from taking any direct steps, I have no doubt a great deal could be done by indirect means.

This question, however, has by no means escaped Your Excellency's attention as can be judged from so many public utterances you have made on the subject when you have expressed your intimate knowledge of the mischief that is already caused in the absence of such education.

These new aspirations and ambitions will require sympathetic guidance and firm control in the future, and where such ambition will be incapable of fulfilment they are likely—as they have already done in the past—to lead to discontent.

In order to keep pace with the times the Government of India has already taken the initial step by introducing reforms in the political machinery of the Government which has helped in no small a degree in allaying discontent.

In cases of some more ambitious minds it may not be possible to satisfy their aspirations, but in no case must such discontent be allowed to lead to sedition or to take the form of violence. On the least sign of any such movement prompt justice and vigorous action will be necessary in order to bear the desired results.

While Your Excellency has already been doing so much for British India a great deal has already been done in the Indian States, and where anarchy or sedition has shown any tendency of infection it has met as you are aware with exemplary treatment.

My opinion is that in future too such cases will receive the same kind of treatment. So long as the movement of outsiders entering the States with doubtful motives is carefully watched and prompt measures are taken when it becomes necessary, I venture to hope that there will not be much danger to fear from this movement gaining ground in our States.

I feel grateful to Providence that Rajputana has so far proved the strongest barrier against this movement, and in my own State, I am happy to say my people seem well contented and free from any such infection. I have every trust in their loyalty and allegiance and feel certain they will not abuse my confidence.

Regarding Your Excellency's allusion to common action being taken on the part of the British Government and the Indian States, I can assure Your Excellency on my behalf that I shall be willingly prepared to co-operate in any such action as you suggest of circulating information and watching and communicating about suspicious characters whenever it may be necessary.

In conclusion I would ask you to accept my cordial thanks for your kind assurances of your policy of non-interference in the internal administration of our States and for your very kind offer of assistance should such be desired. These sentiments we not only very warmly appreciate, but they make us all the more prepared to do what lies in our power to help in the cause of the Empire.

(24)

Dated the 12th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Nawab of Rampur,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

After compliments.—I write to thank Your Honour for your kind letter of the 7th September, from which I am very sorry to learn that the party of sedition and violence, so far from abandoning their seditious propaganda in British India, are trying to extend their baneful activities to Native States. Your Honour may rest assured that any assistance that I can give either in person or in any other way, will be freely and ungrudgingly given, because the traditional relations of this State with the British Government are those of the closest friendship and strictest loyalty, and the Treaties which have existed between the Government of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and my House for so long bind me to that Government by ties of the deepest obligation and sincerest devotion. In this connection I may perhaps be permitted to recall the part my great-grandfather played in the troublous days of 1857 when he spared neither himself nor his subjects nor money in the cause of the British Government and in protecting Europeans.

While entirely agreeing with Your Honour that anarchism is a common enemy of the Paramount Power and the Indian Princes and also a menace to the established order of society I feel bound to say that apart from the fact that the danger is a common one I should ever deem it a privilege to place myself with all my resources at the disposal of the British Government.

I am happy to say that this State has so far been free from the influence of seditionists, who would find it most difficult to get a foothold in Rampur, but if any attempt is made to seduce my subjects from their loyalty we shall be prepared to deal with the evil promptly.

I have carefully considered the subject matter of Your Honour's letter and have embodied my ideas with regard to it, in rough outline, in a memorandum enclosed herein. I should be glad to obtain the benefit of Your Honour's views on the points raised in the memorandum and to modify or add to them in a way agreeable to your wishes so as to give complete effect to the policy of co-operation in stamping out anarchy and sedition to which Your Honour has referred in the letter under reply.

In conclusion, I am very glad to find that my letter of July 1908 has not been forgotten and that Your Honour has taken the earliest opportunity to give effect to the request contained in it. This I regard as a token of confidence on the part of the British Government of which I am justly proud and for which pray accept my sincerest thanks.

(25) .

Dated Tehri, Garhwal, the 20th September 1909.

From—His Highness the Raja of Tehri,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

After compliments.—Your Honour's note was delivered to me in due course. No doubt the subject upon which Your Honour has been pleased to address me is a very important one, and I have given it due consideration. Fortunately in my State the propaganda of the anarchists may be said to be a thing unknown, nor is there any possibility of its ever taking roots in a soil so uncongenial to it as that of Tehri where loyalty to the throne has always been regarded as a part of religion. The proverb says "Qui se ressemblent s'assemblent." My people differ from the seditionists in their ideals, education, customs and manners that it becomes practically an impossibility for them to coalesce with each other. Nevertheless I quite agree that the time has come when some sort of measures should be taken, by the way of precaution, to remove any possibility of temptation being offered to the younger generation.

For the present I believe steps be taken first to prevent the circulation of seditious literature : secondly, to keep the State free from the seditionists.

Should Your Honour be pleased to approve of the proposals I would suggest that the Post Office be required to keep the civil authorities informed of all the newspapers that come for circulation, and to withhold the delivery of those that may savour of sedition. I am of opinion that no discrimination ought to be made between sedition under veil preached by indirect insinuations and sedition openly asserted, as sedition in any garb will always do the same mischief. Probably it may never become necessary to put in force the latter measure, as the majority of the educated people here are in the State service and we can use our influence to discourage seditious literature being read by them, without resorting to the other means, but I should like the Post Office to have such powers to deal (with) exceptional cases. I would require the police in British territory to keep us confidentially informed of the movements of any seditionist who may enter or wish to enter our territory. Directions will be issued to our police to remain alert, but the information that may be received from outside will always be valuable. If a suspected seditionist enters our territory I would have him kept under surveillance, and if the suspicion against him be justified, I would have him turned out of the State. If however during his stay in our territory he committed anything which, if committed in British territory, would be regarded as an offence under the laws in force, I would have him tried and punished in the same way as if he were in British territory. A close watch would also be kept on persons with tendencies towards anarchism, no matter whether they be outsiders or the residents of the State. With such measures which I have briefly described above, I think, we can keep sedition out of my territory. If, however, Your Honour may consider it necessary to frame severer measures, I shall indeed be glad to carry them out.

With kindest regards, etc.

Extracts from speeches of Ruling Chiefs during the recent tour of His Excellency Lord Minto in Native States.*

1. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar at the State banquet on the 26th October 1909.
2. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur at the State banquet on the 29th October 1909.
3. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar) at the State banquet on the 3rd November 1909.
4. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior at the State banquet on the 6th November 1909.
5. Extract from the speech of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal at the State banquet on the 11th November 1909.
6. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda at the State banquet on the 15th November 1909.
7. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at the State banquet on the 25th November 1909.

* Published in a Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 22nd January, 1910.

1. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar at the State banquet on the 26th October 1909.

Your Excellencies,—Allow me to greet you with a cordial welcome to the capital of my State on your first entrance into Rajputana during your official tour in our province; and we take delight in welcoming Your Excellency not only as the representative of His Most August Majesty the Emperor of India, whom we have been accustomed to regard with feelings of loyalty and esteem, but we welcome you also personally as the champion of the cause of India of the future.

We greet you as one whose sympathy and devotion for India's interests have, I think, been demonstrated in practical form, and whose respect and regard for the privileges and enhancement of the prosperity of the Indian States has, I am certain, been silently but surely valued and much appreciated by those concerned.

We were hoping Your Excellency would have been able to pay us a longer visit last March, but the Indian reforms which were then under the consideration of Government presumably necessitated the cancelling of your proposed visit, which was a source of much disappointment to us all.

However, we are entertaining you now with no less assurances of sincere pleasure, and during this interval the reforms also have taken a more practical shape, thus enabling those who are interested in them to study the situation which is calculated to further the progress and prosperity of this country.

India is now going through a state of transformation, and its deep slumber has been awakened by the light of education and travel, and partly by the radical march of events in the East.

Now has come the time when India, once the greatest of civilised nations, is going to attempt to rebuild some of its portions that have tumbled into decay, and when, if it is to eventually claim its position once more alongside those nations who are now on their heights, it must need help and guidance in order to ensure its steady and certain progress.

This task of guidance has been ordained by Providence to be placed in the hands of the British nation, whose King to-day rules the mighty dominions over which the sun never sets.

Surely no task has ever fallen upon a nation or a king in history which is greater or grander in its aspect—no task of which a nation could be more rightly proud.

All this experience of many centuries which has taken so long to weld together this great Empire is now being utilised for the benefit of this great continent of India, and it is left to the civilisation of this country to take advantage of this opportunity or to lose it, for the purposes of rebuilding itself under such just and sympathetic rule.

Since the time of the great wars of the Mahabharat the old and refined civilisation of poor India had been losing its foothold which was so strongly based on its religion of elevating and life-giving principles and the internal disorders and foreign invasions since had scattered its unity until it was on the verge of degradation and decay.

I was at such a time when the destinies of the country were at their lowest ebb that its future fate was placed in the hands of the British people.

What India would have otherwise been to-day seems almost difficult to even imagine, but it is no flattery to state that what we see of India to-day is the result of the tutorship of its new and welcome guardian.

I think right-minded and self-respecting Indians need not be ashamed of such a record of guardianship—indeed they can take this opportunity of helping and not hindering the cause of the rulers of this country; helping the rules to raise India to the level of the other great nations of the world in points of civilisation and otherwise.

Your Excellency has now been at the helm controlling the affairs of this vast Empire for four years, and during this time we have been much interested in studying the various reforms which you have initiated with the intention of accelerating the progress of this country.

We have admired the sympathy and courage with which you had persisted in the face of storms and obstacles to embark on schemes intended to help the people of India, and our hearts have gone out to our great and popular statesman, the present Secretary of State for India, in his resolute determination to introduce schemes for the benefit of India in the face of dark clouds appearing on its horizon.

But while we thus appreciate your kindness and firmness in extending your helping hand to those who are in need, we are also in complete accord with you in your courage and firmness to suppress with your other hand the recent crimes against the law and the acts of miscreants calculated to retard the harmonious and peaceful progress of the country.

We feel glad, however, to think that in most cases they have only been the acts of a few fanatics who have not only deservedly received their due punishment, but have also aroused expressions of strong disapproval from their own countrymen.

The future of India must depend a great deal on the hands that are shaping its destiny, but it must also depend in no small degree on the people themselves.

Education will, I think, play a large part in its future progress, and it is on how the people digest it and apply it to the problems of life that it will depend how rapid that progress will be.

The problem of the future of India is one which I am sure haunts the minds of many people, and I cannot claim myself to be an exception to the rule, for I think with the question of the future of India also depends the question of the future of the Native States with which I am more directly concerned.

The two are so closely connected to each other, and the one question is so dependent on the other that I think they are inseparable.

But so long as the education that is given to the children of this country is based on life-giving and man-making principles and the hands that are shaping its destiny are as just, gentle and sympathetic as they have been, specially so during Your Excellency's term of office, I don't think the well-wishers of this great Indian Empire need be over-anxious about its peaceful and brilliant future.

I always take delight in ascribing the notions of loyal attachment to the throne and the love of peace and subordination to law among the great masses of the Hindus to the teachings they have received through the old schools or through their own societies regarding those noble principles of our religion.

I am personally of doubt, though I am open to correction, if the purely technical or literary or even degree-taking education can raise that firm foundation of character so essential for the well-being of a race.

I have no doubt that this important subject has already engaged Your Excellency's kind attention, and I would dearly like to see the day when a greater share of moral and religious education was introduced into at least our lower standard schools.

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2. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur at the State banquet on the 29th October 1909.

"When Your Excellency came to India the political atmosphere was surcharged with elements of discontent and unrest, feelings new and alien to the country. In some parts there was a sense of dissatisfaction on account of the supposed flouting of aspiration on the part of Government. This created in inexperienced minds, overwrought by seditious teachings, violent

feeling, which found expression in crimes and outrages hitherto unknown in the land. The misdeeds of these perverted youths startled all right-thinking men and produced a feeling of abhorrence and righteous indignation all over the country, showing thereby in an unmistakable manner how deep-seated was the faith of the people at large in the moderation, justice and impartiality of the British Government. Your Excellency at this juncture, undeterred by adverse criticism, adopted a line of action which has, I think, given general satisfaction, and I trust I may be allowed to express my warmest admiration of Your Excellency's attitude throughout, of your firm determination to suppress sedition combined with a kindly sympathy for the just and legitimate aspirations of all true and loyal subjects."

His Highness dwelt on the unfortunate neglect of religious instruction in the educational system of the country, but felt confident that His Excellency's wise policy would steer the vessel of State safely across the shoals, and bring all back once more to the safe anchorage that they had enjoyed under British rule. The Maharaja touched lightly on his own public acts in regard to sedition and assured the Viceroy that the British Government would always have the most loyal and unhesitating co-operation from the Jaipur State, and also, he had not the least doubt, from his brother Chiefs in India.

3. *Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (Mewar) at the State banquet on the 3rd November 1909.*

Your Excellency has been confronted in India with many troubles and anxieties. Certain evil-disposed persons, using as their weapons the ignorant among the people, have endeavoured to ferment sedition against the British Government, and they have committed some dastardly acts which have recoiled to their own detriment upon the heads of the very persons who committed them.

The policy and measures adopted by Your Excellency for stopping those crimes are sweeping away from the skies of India the black clouds which have obscured them. I am confident that these evil deeds and intentions which are not very widespread will not be able to bear fruit over the whole of India, and that they will never be able to spread in the Indian States. It gives me pleasure to be able to assure Your Excellency that in my State, at all events, such things will never be permitted to exist.

4. *Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior at the State banquet on the 6th November 1909.*

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There is, however, one matter to which I must allude. I have watched with respectful admiration, the firm and enlightened views by which Your Excellency and Lord Morley have been guided in dealing with the great question of how to meet the legitimate aspirations of His Majesty's Indian subjects. I rejoice that the folly of an insignificant minority has not for a moment deterred Your Excellency from advancing boldly but cautiously on the path of reform. This is worthy of a nation that has ever displayed an unselfish resolve to do justice throughout the vast dominions which the wisdom of God has placed under the care of the British Empire.

I believe that an overwhelming majority of those who are entitled to some voice in Imperial concerns—including the great body of the Native Chiefs and those who have a real stake in the country—are perfectly content to await with confidence the measures which a benign Government may from time to time see fit to introduce.

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5. *Extract from the speech of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal at the State banquet on the 11th November 1909.*

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3. Your Excellency, I thank God that the loyalty of my family is fully reflected in the hearts of my subjects; indeed it is difficult for us, who live in Bhopal, to realise that such a thing as disloyalty exists. England has won her way to greatness, not by the force of arms, but by her moral strength, and it is this moral strength which compels the admiration and fealty of every right-minded person. It was, indeed, well for India that she came under control of such a Power: a control which has given to her people the inestimable gifts of peace, justice, and liberty, and which has led to a period of prosperity and progress the like of which has never before been dreamt of. It is beyond dispute that the vast majority of His Majesty's Indian subjects, and especially the Muhammadan section of them, gratefully acknowledge the manifold blessings that have accrued to them under British rule, the permanency of which they regard as the only guarantee of their welfare. The disloyalty of the few only serves to emphasize the loyalty of the many. As I have already said, we in Bhopal have little acquaintance with this minority; for my own part, those who compose it remind me of nothing so much as of Sadi's *bat* who, happening to open his eyes in the daylight, and finding he could not see, straightway fell to abusing the sun.

4. Your Excellency, I as a Muhammadan can say without any fear of contradiction that the love, loyalty, and faithfulness which the Muhammadans bear to the British Government, is not due to any transitory and world policy, but it is based upon the teaching of their sacred book, which says—"Indeed thou wilt find the nearest friends of the believers among those who call themselves Christians, because they have priests and monks and they are not proud."

5. It is not I alone, but all the Indian Chiefs that unanimously agree that Your Excellency's wise and broad policy has removed the darkness like the Sun that illumines the World. Your Excellency has in fact saved India from a great calamity like an experienced captain of a ship that saves her during a storm. Such statesmanship, I may be permitted to say, runs in Your Excellency's family of which in India in general and Bhopal in particular has had experience a hundred years ago.

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6. *Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda at the State banquet on the 15th November 1909.*

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Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise now to propose the health of my illustrious guest, His Excellency the Viceroy. Two of His Excellency's predecessors, Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin, favoured us with their visits within my time, and as on those occasions I rejoice once more in according a cordial welcome to the august representative of the King-Emperor. Years have lapsed since the visits of the preceding Viceroys, many changes have taken place with the years, but the friendly relations of my State with the British Government remain unchanged, and the firm and unalterable loyalty of my house to the British Throne remains unshaken. Indeed the lapse of years has drawn our mutual relations yet closer. We form portions of the same great Empire. We are inspired by the same object, which is the preservation of peace and public tranquillity, and we are animated by the same wish, which is the promotion of the progress, the prosperity and the happiness of the people.

My Lord, it has always appeared to me that any true progress among the people must embrace their social and moral advancement, as well as their material well-being. I think the true function of Government is not to stand entirely aloof in these matters, but to keep pace with modern times and modern ideas. After all the masses are yet sunk in appalling ignorance, and they need our support, encouragement and help in effecting reforms. To minister to

social and moral advancement has always been the consideration and one of the duties of the sovereign in the East. I have myself sometimes been criticised for taking administrative action to correct social evils and religious abuses. So far, however, as one can judge from the results, my policy has met with some measure of success. In these and in all other matters of internal administration every Native State, in proportion as it enjoys liberty of action, grows in efficiency in securing the welfare of its subjects, and, therefore, in promoting general progress any curtailment of freedom in internal affairs lessens our sense of responsibility, and weakens our power for effecting improvement. Loyalty has always been considered in the East as one of the first virtues in a people. But loyalty, when merely sentimental, is of small value. It should be real, genuine, and active. To secure such loyalty there should be a community of interest between the subjects and the ruling power. The former should have a proper share in the administration of the country and should feel that the Government is their own. It is for this reason that I hail with pleasure those great measures of reform which Your Excellency initiated and which His Majesty's Government have accepted. These reforms will open out to the people of India a larger field of activity, and inspire them with a greater sense of responsibility in the performance of their civic duties, and future generations will recognise in these statesmanlike measures a forward step in the progress and advancement of the community under the rule of England.

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I know full well the difficulties with which education is beset, difficulties which many are liable to ignore in their haste to achieve in a day those results which are attainable only by the patient and selfless work of generations. I would have my people learn that progress, to be real, must have its roots in themselves, that they must look to the orderly conduct of their lives, that it is probity, fair-mindedness, public spirit and loyalty to the State which make good citizens and that he who can subordinate his private interests to the common weal, is he who is fitted for a voice in affairs of State. The truly educated will regard the personal liberty they enjoy as the most precious blessing of civilization, and their duties to the State as essential to their corporate existence.

Those, on the other hand, who confound liberty with license, and seek to undermine authority, must be repressed with a firm hand, and not allowed to endanger the public tranquillity or general progress. These, my Lord, are my ideals of education and self-help. In all my endeavours to achieve progress any to make my subjects worthy citizens, I know that I can rely on Your Excellency's support. I cordially acknowledge the ready assistance which my administration receives from Your Excellency's Government, and as cordially I assure Your Excellency of my readiness to respond, within my power, to any call for co-operation with the Government of India.

I desire, in conclusion, to express on behalf of the Maharani and of myself the gratification that we feel at Lady Minto's visit to our capital, and I wish once more to offer to Her Ladyship and to Your Excellency our heartiest welcome. Our welcome, my Lord, is fraught with the most heartfelt gratitude that Providence has saved Your Excellency from the dastardly attempt at outrage, of which the news has just reached us.

I voice, my Lord, the feelings not only of myself and of my people, but also of the whole of India, in expressing, so far as words can express, our profound horror that such a crime could ever be thought of, much less attempted against one who is not only the representative of His Majesty, but also the truest friend and benefactor of our country.

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7. Extract from the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at the State banquet on the 25th November 1909.

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On such an occasion it is only fitting that I should touch briefly on public affairs which Your Excellency is directing with so firm and sympathetic a hand

The four years which have elapsed since you came to India have been years of strenuous work and grave anxiety, and the Government of India have had no light task in maintaining that law and order which have always been the watch-word of British Rule in India. The struggle has been a severe and protracted one, but there is every reason to hope that the tide has at last turned, and that—thanks to the firmness and restraint of Your Excellency's Government and to their statesmanlike foresight in recommending and obtaining for educated Indians a larger share of representation, without at the same time relaxing their determination to suppress lawlessness—India may look forward to an era of peace and contentment. Your Excellency, the measures adopted by the Government of India to maintain their authority have always had my sincere sympathy, and I am, and always have been, ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in loyally supporting those measures. Your Excellency needs no assurance of my own loyalty to our beloved King-Emperor, and as regards my people I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my conviction that they do not forget the intimate associations of the past and are actuated by nothing but friendly feelings for the British race, and by loyalty and gratitude to the Paramount Power. Happily, therefore, it has not been necessary for my Government to adopt any repressive measures except to arm ourselves, as a matter of precaution, with powers against seditious writings in the public press. These powers are, I firmly believe, necessary. Their existence is in itself sufficient to keep in check the evil against which they are aimed, and I trust it may never be necessary to enforce them rigorously. But it is not only as a strong and sympathetic Ruler that Your Excellency's name will live in Indian History. I feel that I may speak in the name of my brother Chiefs in all India when I say that Your Excellency has established a peculiar and special claim to our gratitude and affection by the sympathy and consideration which you have shown both in word and deed in your policy towards Native States. I can say from my heart that we Chiefs respond most warmly to the generous and kindly sentiments which Your Excellency has so frequently and eloquently expressed towards us, and that we shall ever cherish your memory as one of our truest friends and sympathisers. I would also like to express on this occasion the deep horror and indignation which has been aroused all over India, and which is nowhere stronger than in Mysore, at the dastardly outrage recently attempted at Ahmedabad. We all share the universal feeling of thankfulness that your lives and persons were so mercifully protected.

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On the 3rd November, 1909, a State banquet was held at Udaipur in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto. After the banquet His Highness the Maharana proposed the health of Their Excellencies, and the Viceroy replied as follows :—

Your Highness,—I have listened with sincere pleasure to the words you have addressed to me as the representative of the King-Emperor, and at the same time I am deeply grateful for the cordiality and magnificence of your welcome to Lady Minto, Lady Eileen and myself as your personal guests. I have some advantage over my predecessors in that I think they each of them met Your Highness for the first time on their visits to your State, whereas I have had the good fortune to renew the acquaintance I was so glad to make at Dehra Dun last spring.

It is delightful to be here at last—I say at last, because I can assure Your Highness I had hoped to propose this visit to you long ago if circumstances had permitted it.

It is delightful to have wandered along the battlements and amongst the ruins of Chitor, full of the romance of an historic past and of the memories of the brave deeds of Rajput warriors and the heroic self-sacrifice of Rajput Princesses and to find oneself in the midst of the hills and lakes of your beautiful Udaipur, all the more so at a time when, as Your Highness tells me the blessings of rain have raised the spirits of your people and when the land is full of future promise.

Your Highness has alluded to the anxieties with which I have been confronted during my period of office, to the attempts which have been made to misrepresent the intentions of British administration and to the dastardly crimes which have been committed under the plea of political necessity, and which have aroused the detestation of the people of India against their perpetrators. I trust, however, that as Your Highness has said the skies of India are beginning to clear and the dark clouds to pass away. I am glad to know that loyal Rajputana has been free from the poison which has been scattered elsewhere, and that the ruling Chiefs of India, by the precautions they have taken to bar the entrance of sedition into their possessions, have added still further to the many proofs they have given in past years of their devotion and loyalty to the Crown.

They have shown their determination to safeguard and maintain that identity of interests between the Imperial Government and themselves, upon the mutual recognition of which the future history of India will be so largely moulded.

They have not hesitated manfully to proclaim their loyalty in times of trouble, and they have contributed to the military strength of their country that splendid body of Imperial Service Troops, which is sufficient evidence to the world that they realise all that solidarity of Empire implies.

I congratulate Your Highness on the inauguration of a squadron of Imperial Service Cavalry, and though Your Highness may possibly have experienced the usual difficulties in the organisation of a new corps, I am convinced that when it has been fully formed it will uphold the best traditions of your warlike ancestors. Your Highness may rest assured that the many loyal indications the ruling Chiefs of India have given of their eagerness to support the Supreme Government have not only been warmly appreciated but have done much to shape the policy of that Government and of its officers in their relations to Native States.

It is sometimes asked by ruling Chiefs as well as by the public in India and in Europe what our policy towards Native States is.

I can only tell you that the basis of that policy was laid down in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 and repeated in the Coronation message of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In 1858 Queen Victoria addressed the Princes of India as follows:—"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and engagements made with them by, or under the authority of, the Hon'ble East India Company are by us accepted and will be

scrupulously observed; and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will admit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." And 44 years later the King-Emperor wrote:—"To all my Feudatories and subjects throughout India I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of my rule, and which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire, and the greater happiness of its people." In pursuance of these pledges our policy is with rare exceptions one of non-interference in the internal affairs of Native States. But in guaranteeing their internal independence, and in undertaking their protection against external aggression, it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration and would not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole as well as those of the Paramount Power, such as railways, telegraphs, and other services of an Imperial character. But the relationship of the Supreme Government to the States is one of suzerainty.

Your Highness will, I know, recognise the difficulty that must exist in adhering to an uniform policy owing to the varying conditions of different States. It is this diversity of conditions which renders so dangerous any attempt at complete uniformity and subservience to precedent. I have therefore made it a rule to avoid as far as possible the issue of general instructions and have endeavoured to deal with questions as they arose with reference to existing treaties, the merits of each case, local conditions, antecedent circumstances, and the particular stage of development, feudal and constitutional, of individual principalities.

In a word, the object of my Government has been to interpret the pronouncement of two successive Sovereigns* as inculcating—in accordance with the eloquent words of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his speech at the Guildhall after his return from India—a more sympathetic and therefore a more elastic policy. The foundation stone of the whole system is the recognition of identity of interests between the Imperial Government and Darbars and the minimum of interference with the latter in their own affairs.

I have always been opposed to anything like pressure on Darbars with a view to introducing British methods of administration,—I have preferred that reforms should emanate from the Darbars themselves, and grow up in harmony with the traditions of the State. It is easy to overestimate the value of administrative efficiency—it is not the only object to aim at, though the encouragement of it must be attractive to keen and able Political Officers, and it is not unnatural that the temptation to further it should for example appeal strongly to those who are temporarily in charge of the administration of a State during a minority, whether they are in sole charge or associated with a State Council. Their position is a difficult one—it is one of peculiar trust—and though abuses and corruption must of course as far as possible be corrected, I cannot but think that Political Officers will do wisely to accept the general system of administration to which the Chief and his people have been accustomed. The methods sanctioned by tradition in States are usually well adapted to the needs and relations of the ruler and his people. The loyalty of the latter to the former is generally a personal loyalty, which administrative efficiency, if carried out on lines unsuited to local conditions, would lessen or impair.

I can assure Political Officers I am speaking in no spirit of criticism. No one has a greater admiration of their services than I have. I believe that they themselves very fully recognise that the necessities of the times have somewhat changed. I believe that they will agree with me. I know that they

will loyally endeavour to carry out my views. My aim and object will be, as it has always been, to assist them, but I would impress upon them that they are not only the mouthpiece of Government and the custodian of imperial policy, but that I look to them also to interpret the sentiments and aspirations of the Darbars. It is upon the tactful fulfilment of their dual functions that the Supreme Government and Chiefs must mutually rely. It is upon the harmonious co-operation of Indian Princes and Political Officers that so much depends—co-operation which must increase in value as communications develop and new ideas gain ground. We are at the commencement of a new era of thought in India. We shall have many new problems to face as years go on, problems surrounded with difficulties and anxieties, in the solution of which I trust that the ruling Chiefs of India will ever bear in mind that the interests of themselves and their people are identical with those of the Supreme Government.

Your Highness, I shall always look back upon my visit to Udaipur with many recollections of your magnificent hospitality, the romantic traditions of Rajputana and the enchantment of the palaces, lakes and islands of Mewar.

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